EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

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AUGUST, 1932

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Rock Springs
Reliance
Winton
Superior
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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 9 | AUGUST, 1932 | NUMBER 8

His Majesty the Whale

By JAMES R. DEWAR.

TIME was a great many years since when the whaling industry of the world practically centered in the United States along the New England coast, some of the old bases being New Bedford, Nantucket and other ports in that vicinity.

The fleet then comprised nearly 800 vessels with a valuation estimated at about twenty-five millions of dollars.

The Seven Seas, or to particularize more closely, the North Atlantic (along Greenland and Spitsbergen coasts), the Mexican, Californian and Alaskan coast, the Japanese coast, etc., covered the field in which this largest of all animals (not even excepting our three-toed dinosaurs which attained lengths of 60 to 70 feet) was hunted. For about ten years past, the principal hunting grounds for these warm-blooded mammals has been the Ross Sea (named after its discoverer, Sir James Clark Ross) or as sometimes called the Bay of Whales. In Admiral Byrd's book on "Little America" he mentions a visit while en route there to a large whaling boat, the *C. A. Larsen*, when was witnessed the taking-on of an 80 ft. long, 90 tons whale, "which mighty mammal would dwarf the mightiest prehistoric monsters".

The "C. A. Larsen", the "Lansing", the "Sir James Clark Ross", the "Kosmos", the "Antarctic" are the names of some of the many "factory ships" working in various portions of the world, the "Kosmos" carrying planes used for scouting in territory surrounding with the object of locating schools of whales. These "factory ships" are from 12,000 to 22,000 tons with a crew of about 100 men each, and report has it that the Norwegians have now under construction two big floating factories larger than any now existent. In the bow or in the stern, these "factories" have a slip or ramp up which is hauled these monsters, the slips having tight-fitting metal doors which may be securely closed to keep out water in rough seas or wind which may interfere with the ship's progress. The whale is cut up into chunks of about 100 pounds each, the pieces dropped into the open tops of digesters, when all latter are filled, lids bolted down and other precautions looked after, steam is turned on. 10 or 12 hours are required for the oil to flow off to the storage tanks, the bones, entrails and other refuse being thrown overboard. Some of these "factory boats" convert portions of the whale into fertilizer, margarine, feed for fowl, etc. It will be recalled by our readers that, during the recent World War, whale steaks were on sale in many large cities. It didn't look sufficiently tempting or appealing to the writer and horse-meat (also on sale) would have been my choice between the two.

Each "factory ship" (sometimes known as "Mother Ships") has a fleet of four to seven "chasers", 100 to 200 tons each, built high out of the water at the bow (upon which is stationed the harpoon-gun) and low in the stern so her propeller may be under water in the high seas, etc., with a length of 125 feet and a crew of 12 to 15 men. They are staunch and seaworthy, running 15 knots per hour, steam winches fastened to plates in the hold. Up high in a nest on top of the mast is stationed a lookout, he signals down to the harpoon-gun attendant or the wheelsman the appearance of a large leviathan or several of them in a certain direction, about the locality it will again come up to "blow", the ship is headed cautiously in accordance with instructions and the harpoon-man dispatches his harpoon of approximately 100 pounds weight at the whale soon as it is seen (maybe 100 feet away) aiming to hit a spot just abaft of the ribs. It hit, the whale has been "beating it for other climes" for several seconds, churning and thrashing the water, the rope meanwhile tearing through the water and air, the bomb near the end of the gun timed to explode several seconds after "the strike" has gotten in its ghastly work, the hinged barbs (attached to the gun) have opened and spread their deadly arms on the insides of the now wriggling monster. It is plain to see it is becoming fatigued, rolls over and gives up the fight. Its body begins to disappear beneath the surface of the water, but the ropes attached to the gun are reeled in, the big fellow is hauled alongside the chaser, air is pumped into the carcass from the boat's compressor and the animal floats. It frequently happens that several harpoons have to

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

One of the chasers with a day's catch.

be dispatched into the whale. When four or five whales have been caught, they are brought to the "factory", the latter handling ten to twelve daily.

All this work is done with temperatures away down in the 40's and 50's and these chasers frequently fight their way through miles of pack ice, with blizzard after blizzard to contend with, the boat ice-encrusted, snow covering the deck and many hardships also entailed by the crew.

Practically speaking there is now but one of the specie that interests the whaling outfit, that being the blue whale (color grey blue); similarly in the bygone days but one whale was of value for its whalebone (viz.: the Greenland whale) the latter always commanding the highest market price. As high as £2000 per ton has been paid in centuries past in England for this whalebone, so the writer gathers from Encyclopedia Britannica and other sources. Whalebone is procured from the roof of the mouth. What a pity such a paying industry has been permitted to drift toward decadence through, we might say, the frills and furbelows of dame fashion. About the only call for this bone in these days is in the manufacture of brushes, that so used coming from the fins.

A whale is warm-blooded, reproducing like other mammals, nourishing their young with milk. At birth, the youngster measures about 25 feet and in the course of the first year it attains a length of nearly 60 feet. They breed slowly, the females bringing into being their young about once in two years.

They arise to the surface to breathe every five to ten minutes discharging from their lungs the exhausted air which accounts for the oft repeated expression "thar she blows".

Spermaceti wax obtained from these whales has been largely used in times past for candle making, and the whale oil itself serves as a lubricant, for tempering steel and for other purposes. In these days, the whale oil is principally marketed to the large soap-making factories, netting $25.00 a barrel (about 100 barrels per whale). The 1931 take of whales amounted to about 30,000, three-fourths of the catch coming from the Antarctic waters, the harvest of the Norwegian fleet in one year, it is stated, producing fifteen million dollars.

At no distant date, the knowing ones give it out that a "closed season" will have to be promulgated to guard against their entire depletion or extinction.

Run of the Mine

The New Wage Agreement

IN OUR comment on the new wage scale in the July issue of The Employes' Magazine, we said that "a certain percentage of the mine workers in Wyoming will decline to go to work on July 1st under the new agreement". The records show that on July 1, every man in the field reported for work when called, with one exception, this employe advising that if he could not obtain an extended leave of absence, he would prefer to quit, which he did.

There is some satisfaction to be gleaned from the fact that the Southern Wyoming mines and our Tono, Washington, mine, are, with one exception, the only unionized properties in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions which worked on July 1. The exception we refer to is the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, with unionized properties in Colorado, whose base scale on July 1 was 19 cents below the Southern Wyoming scale. We had absolute confidence in the loyalty and common sense of the mine workers of Southern Wyoming and we confess to a measure of satisfaction in the fact that we judged the men rightly.

As this is written, the Illinois situation occupies a very uncertain attitude. The wage scale agreed to by the joint scale committee, $5 per day, was rejected by a referendum vote, and what might have been classed as suspension extending from April 1 to July 16, three and one-half months, thereupon became a strike. What the Illinois mine workers expect to accomplish by refusing to work for a $5 wage, continuing to yield their markets to coal produced by miners working for fifty and sixty per cent of that wage, is a doubtful question. The day of making a man work who does not wish to work passed many years ago, and the ability of a mine operator to borrow funds to make up an operating deficit has also disappeared.

We are hopeful that State President John Walker and his associates who approved the tentative agreement as the very best one that they hoped to obtain, will now give thought to two or three things which should have been accomplished long ago. We refer to the Illinois state organization, carrying out the instructions of the last International Mine

Workers Convention to withdraw the injunction laid on President John L. Lewis from entering into Illinois affairs, making it legally possibly for Mr. Lewis and his International Board members to sit down and work out with the state officers a practical solution of what has really become a difficult and embarrassing situation. We can not imagine Governor Louis L. Emmerson and the representatives of the state and local relief charities interesting themselves very seriously in supplying even meager relief for 40,000 or 50,000 men who decline to work under existing conditions for $5 per day.

A Further Comment on the "Bonus"

THE Employes' Magazine for July contained an article touching on the Bonus Army, who demanded that Congress "pay a debt totalling $2,400,000,000, not due until 1945, in bogus money". We set forth in the July article the details of a statement showing the number of men mobilized, the number of dead and wounded, and the 1932 relief bill for the United States, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy and Canada. This statement shows that the United States, with 11 per cent of the total men mobilized, lost by death and wounds 2.13 per cent of the total casualties, while the sum appropriated for World War veterans by the United States Government during the coming fiscal year, $738,258,345, represents 45.2 per cent of the combined sums appropriated for the year by the six governments.

To check this growing abuse, the National Economy League, an organization of former service men, has been formed, pledged to curb the rapacious element among those who served during the Great War. This organization, of which Archibald B. Roosevelt is Executive Secretary, points out that one quarter of the nation's budget is now devoted to expenditures connected with war veterans. The League refers to the allowances for disabilities incurred years after the war, payments for the medical care of veterans with ailments not in any way connected with war services, and other similar payments, as "political pensions". The League makes the further statement that one-half of the sums paid to veterans, approximating $450,000,000, represents a dole to a highly privileged class which was authorized by Congress, in surrender to political threats by an organized minority. It is refreshing to know that reform is being demanded by the better element among the veterans who are capable of keeping their war service above the level of predatory, money grabbing selfishness.

Holiday Accidents

THE best proof that the great majority of accidents can be avoided is expressed in the fact that July 4th, when millions quit thinking seriously, is the day on which the most accidents happen. That the restrictions placed on the sale and use of fireworks has pushed that former serious cause of accident into the background, is proven by the fact that but ten deaths from this cause occurred on July 4th. Six of the ten deaths occurred at Butte, Montana, where a pile of mine detonating caps exploded. The number of July 4th fatalities for the past five years, with the cause of same, are shown below:

Year	*Fire-works*	*Auto-mobiles*	*Drown-ings*	*Other Causes*	*Total*
1928....	11	54	106	34	205
1929....	7	70	71	11	159
1930....	12	81	57	28	178
1931....	6	161	181	137	485
1932....	10	117	90	26	243

The Relative Cost of Living, 1928 and 1932, Compared

WE HAVE been asked as to the relative cost of merchandise commonly used by mine workers and their families in June, 1932, as compared with the prices charged at the same season in 1928. With the view of determining what the measure of the reductions made in the four years are, we asked the merchandise stores management for twelve charge slips covering goods of the usual character purchased, and covering sales made between May 1, and July 2, 1928. We append this list with the price paid in 1928 and that charged July 1, 1932; the reduction in price was, as shown, 33.6 per cent.

Date	*Name*	*Amount Paid*	*Price July 1, 1932*
May 1, 1928	John Adams.....	$ 7.13	$ 4.98
May 29, 1928	Chas. Gregory...	1.45	1.03
May 29, 1928	James Brawley...	2.24	1.59
June 1, 1928	Mrs. Edw. Cook.	3.44	2.50
June 1, 1928	E. R. Jefferis....	2.48	1.46
June 1, 1928	M. Markisich....	9.72	6.23
June 1, 1928	P. W. Karg.....	10.33	6.82
June 7, 1928	Morgan Roberts..	2.49	1.58
June 12, 1928	D. Powell	1.35	1.13
July 1, 1928	Harold Cook ...	6.99	4.97
July 2, 1928	Wm. Fowkes ...	1.75	.94
July 2, 1928	D. E. Meechan..	4.53	2.53
Total, twelve slips.....		$53.90	$35.76
Decrease			18.14
Per cent of decrease.....			33.6

We also asked for the unit price charged for a number of staple articles on July 1, 1928, and

July 1, 1932, the articles listed, with retail prices, shown below:

Item	Price July 1, 1928	Price July 1, 1932
Oil cloth	$0.50 yd.	$0.29 yd.
Butter	.55 lb.	.25 lb.
Lemons	.50 doz.	.35 doz.
200s oranges	.50 doz.	.35 doz.
100 lbs. sugar	6.95 sack	4.75 sack
Milk, case	4.75 case	2.75 case
Schilling coffee	.60 lb.	.39 lb.
Occident flour	3.00 sack	1.95 sack
Eggs	.35 doz.	.19 doz.
Men's overalls	1.75 pr.	.98 pr.
8 lbs. lard	1.59	.79
12 oz. canvas gloves	.25 pr.	.12 pr.
Blue work shirts	1.25 ea.	.75 ea.
Wool mix hose	.35 pr.	.25 pr.
Cotton hose	.25 pr.	.10 pr.
Boys' overalls	1.25 pr.	.84 pr.
Cambric percales	.35 yd.	.19 yd.
Peters' work shoes, hard toe	4.95 pr.	3.95 pr.
Boys' rubber sole shoes, canvas	1.25 pr.	.59 pr.
Gasoline	.27 gal.	.22½ gal.
Total	$31.21	$20.055
Decrease		11.155
Per cent decrease		35.7

We are inclined to lean to the oft expressed opinion that commodity prices are too low and that a somewhat higher level would be more healthful.

The Production of Coal in Illinois

THE comparative production of coal in both shafts and strip pits in Illinois, June, 1931, and June, 1932, compared, as set forth below, again accentuates the futility of strikes or suspensions as a basis for wage contract making.

	June, 1931	June, 1932
Tons mined, shafts	2,265,208	136,420
Tons mined, strip pits	479,651	458,605
Tons mined, total	2,744,859	595,025
No. of men employed, shafts	32,157	3,546
No. of men employed, strip pits	1,416	1,458
No. of men employed, total	33,573	5,004
No. days worked, shafts	10.6	8.6
No. days worked, strip pits	13.3	12.4
No. days worked, all mines	10.9	9.9

Numerous shaft mines were supposed to have signed up under the tentative agreement with the mine workers, yet the State Director of Mines shows but 136,420 tons of shaft coal produced in June, 1932, as compared with 2,265,208 tons in June, 1931, the total production of the state approximating 21.7 per cent of the tonnage mined in June last year.

June represented the third month of the Illinois suspension and under normal conditions, it would be fair to assume that the few mines which had signed up should have heen able to work every day, however, the average days worked during the month totalled but 9.9.

Sooner or later both operators and mine workers will develop the fact that suspensions merely work permanent injury to the suspended properties, the business situation which is eventually settled through the coercion of the weaker party by the stronger in no sense representing a permanent and wholesome agreement.

Radical Newspapers and Radical Ideas

WE HAVE before us The American Guardian, published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, issue of July 15, the editor Mr. Oscar Ameringer, a very gifted individual, taking a bite at every existing institution whether it be governmental or business. The gifted editor likewise occasionally shows up the churches and their shortcomings.

One of Mr. Ameringer's pet hobbies is that of inducing the Government to start the printing presses, printing endless money which should thereafter be distributed to the unemployed, including those whose employment does not furnish a satisfactory standard of living. In the issue we refer to, the editor glibly remarks, this in large black face type:

> "If this country could float twenty billion dollars Liberty and Victory bonds during the war, every one of which became currency, the minute it reached the hands of the purchaser, thereby creating an inflation of not less than ten billion dollars, then why in the holy name of horse sense can't we print five billions of Prosperity bonds?"

Undoubtedly Mr. Ameringer is a qualified financier, but we confess a measure of discouragement relative to his financial genius when we find on Page 4 of the same paper the statement that his newspaper, The American Guardian, lost $12,000 during the first nine months of its publication last year. He further estimates an additional deficit for 1932 of $6,399.36. We assume the 36 cents was included to express accuracy in estimating.

We are wondering if the business affairs of America would really be safe in the hands of a man who proposes to print five billion dollars of fiat

money, who at the same time, is unable to make a four-page paper, wonderfully edited, pay its expenses. Mr. Hoover made a serious mistake when he recommended Secretary of the Treasury Mills to succeed Mellon. He should have gone to Oklahoma for financial genius.

The "Saturday Night Tub" Has Gone Art

MORE than a half century ago, we, like all youth of the male "sect", performed our all-over ablutions in what today might be considered a primitive way. For seven months of the year, even after we had attained the swimming age, we were compelled to take a thorough scrubbing each Saturday night in the wash tub, then a wooden vessel holding about twelve gallons of water. Of course, there were other less formidable cleanings between times, but the Saturday night celebration was a real event, and by common consent, neighborly calls were foresworn on this one evening. During the five summer months, the boys who were old enough to swim in the river, were relieved of the tubbing that was universal during the seven remaining months.

Now we are told by "Time", the weekly news magazine, that plumbing is "the country's sole contribution to world culture", and that our "plumbing annually reaches new esthetic and utilitarian heights". Sometime ago, the King of Siam installed a gorgeous tub, and "Time" now alleges that:

> "Last week King Prajadhipok missed new plumbing highs in Manhattan's Madison Square Garden. A magenta watercloset built all in one piece of porcelain stood alone on a green throne, simpler than Prajadhipok's. A seven-foot bathtub surnamed the Bourbon Luxury was flooded with soft lighting, framed in banks of peonies, on a marble stage. The National Association of Master Plumbers' annual exposition was definitely art-conscious. The Master Plumbers claimed that their "glorification of the unmentionable" had evolved a "new conception" of the bathroom. The New Bathroom is designed to dress in; to keep clean in; to relax in. It is the cinema bathroom on a small scale. It has a bath-rail beside the tub for books, cigarets and a tea set. It has a vertical hand-rail to hold onto while one steps into the tub. There is a sun-ray lamp, a pillowed rubber mat on the floor. There are closets with sliding glass doors for towels and clothes. There are shadowless mirrors. The bathroom denizen may stand on a given spot in the floor and see his weight indicated on the wall in front of him. The bathroom, not of porcelain which may crack or "craze," is of rough-surfaced iron, ⅜ inches thick, coated with enamel. A color may be baked on: T'ang red, clair de lune blue, Ming green, rose du Barry, orchid de Vincennes, etc., etc."

Of course the "Saturday night tub" was "not so hot", more so when the mater stood over us threatening the scrubbing brush if we were disposed to indulge in relaxation, but the memory of the old sign of two fingers held up by Ed, or Will McHench, Tom Murray, Frank Back and a host of other school mates, lingers with us yet, a fragrant memory worth more than T'ang red, clair de lune blue, Ming green, rose du Barry, or any other type of decorated bathroom that may be evolved.

Testimonial Dance Given Mr. and Mrs. Vernon O. Murray

Vern Murray, Safety Engineer, recently hied himself to Salt Lake City and "steeped his soul in connubial bliss" when he took "for better or for worse, in sickness or in health, until death do us part" (as the ritual reads) Miss Lillian Walton to be his life-long partner. They were married by Bishop Moulton of the Utah Episcopal Diocese on Memorial Day, Miss Rose Breher and Mr. I. N. Bayless of Rock Springs in attendance. They have gone housekeeping at 720 Muir Avenue, this city, and were the recipients of some beautiful presents from their many friends and acquaintances, showing the esteem in which both are held in the community. Many of his co-workers of the official Union Pacific family "put one over" on him at the Old Timers Building on the evening of June 18 upon which occasion the couple was invited to attend a private dance. Thos. H. Butler mounted the stage and asked the Murrays to kindly come forward. A swell outfit of sterling silver tableware (Etruscan pattern) in a South American mahogany chest was handed them with the best wishes of the contributors—both the bride and groom replied feelingly. The array of Gorham silverware included knives, forks, oyster forks, tea and table spoons, salad forks and many other pieces of table paraphernalia too numerous for your correspondent to enumerate. The many readers of this publication extend best wishes for a long and happily wedded life. The balance of the evening was spent in dancing. Dainty refreshments and punch were served by several efficient young ladies from the Sunlight Bakery Department. Nearly 100 couples participated in the merriment.

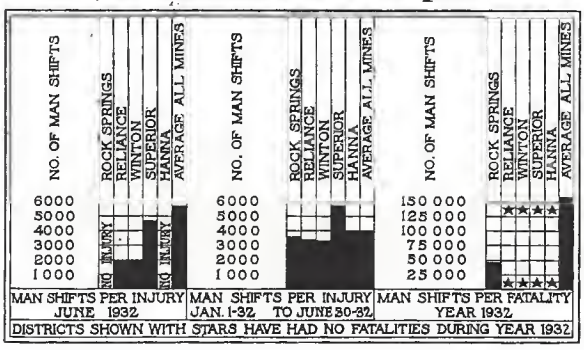
Electricity From Garbage

Paris extracts annually from her garbage 70,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical power. Hence the generation of power has become the chief by-product of incineration. Other by-products are a raw material for manufacturing bricks, fertilizer and metal scrap. Composition of refuse varies with the locality and season, it has been found, and on account of the seasonal variation the treatment of the refuse is varied.

"Make me a child again, just for tonight,"
Once said a Scotchman, and Scotchmen are tight.
"I'm leaving tonight on a boat trip to Ayr;
Make me a child and I'll travel half fare."

Make It Safe

June Accident Graph



WITH the month of June over, half of the year 1932 has passed into history. It is again time that we carefully check over the safety record made during the past six months. From January 1 to June 30, 1932, we have had 1 fatal injury, 34 serious injuries and 13 minor injuries happen in the mines, while on the surface there have been 5 serious injuries and 2 minor injuries. These 55 accidents have caused a loss of time, actual, estimated, and weighted, of 7,560 days. Figuring one year as 365 days, during the past six months, our accidents caused the injured employes to lose 20.7 years' work.

Several of the mines made very notable progress in their accident prevention work, namely Hanna No. 6 Mine, with no serious injuries, Superior "B" and "C" Mines with one serious accident each, and Reliance No. 1 Mine, with three serious accidents.

Winton's and Hanna's General Outside employes had a perfect record for the six months' period, their records being 5,581 and 10,149 manshifts, respectively, without a serious injury. Rock Springs and Superior General Outside had one serious injury each and Reliance two serious injuries. One underground employe, a rope rider at Winton, was injured at the portal of No. 3 Mine, which was really a surface accident, but was carried as a mine accident, hence the discrepancy in the foregoing statement.

For the period January 1 to June 30, Superior had the greatest number of manshifts per injury. Their record was 5,670 manshifts per injury, Hanna second, with 4,015 manshifts, and Rock Springs third with 3,576 manshifts.

In conclusion, it may be stated that we have made some progress with our safety program during the past six months, especially when we make a comparison with the five year period and last year's record. However, we cannot do any crowing, because we still have too many men crippled, maimed and killed. If everybody gets sold on the idea of Safety First, then most of our serious injuries will be a thing of the past.

JUNE, 1932
BY DISTRICTS

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs	7,387	0	No Injury
Reliance	1,968	1	1,968
Winton	3,916	2	1,958
Superior	4,674	1	4,674
Hanna	4,813	0	No Injury
All Districts	22,758	4	5,690

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1932

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs	46,492	13	3,576
Reliance	16,809	5	3,362
Winton	26,491	8	3,311
Superior	39,687	7	5,670
Hanna	28,108	7	4,015
All Districts	157,587	40	3,940

SERIOUS AND MINOR ACCIDENTS IN JUNE, 1932

Name	*Nature of Injury*	*Period of Disability*	*District*
Howard Young	Sprained back.	14 days	Reliance Outside
William Theros	Fracture of right leg with other complications.	Est. 90 days	Winton No. 1 Mine
Evan Reese	Crushed fingers of left hand, with amputation of two middle fingers.	14 days	Winton No. 1 Mine
Melvin Dexter	Fracture of 3rd and 4th Metatarsus, right foot.	Est. 28 days	Superior "E" Mine
John I. Thomas	Sprained right wrist.	4 days	Hanna No. 4 Mine
	Total number of days, actual and estimated	150	

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1932

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	14,810	5	2,962
Rock Springs No. 8	21,849	7	3,121
Rock Springs Outside	9,833	1	9,833
Reliance No. 1	12,563	3	4,188
Reliance Outside	4,246	2	2,123
Winton No. 1	20,910	8	2,614
Winton Outside	5,581	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	10,413	1	10,413
Superior "C"	10,164	1	10,164
Superior "D"	185	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	11,125	4	2,781
Superior Outside	7,800	1	7,800
Hanna No. 2	4,650	3	1,550
Hanna No. 4	12,312	4	3,078
Hanna No. 6	997	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	10,149	0	No Injury

JUNE, 1932

Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	2,285	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8	3,352	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	1,750	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1	1,400	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	568	1	568
Winton No. 1	3,058	2	1,529
Winton Outside	858	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	1,276	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	1,142	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	30	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	1,211	1	1,211
Superior Outside	1,015	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2	688	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4	2,175	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 6	190	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	1,760	0	No Injury

COMPARISON OF MANSHIFTS PER INJURY OF SIX MONTHS PERIOD WITH PREVIOUS FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

District	*Manshifts Per Injury July 1, 1926 to June 30, 1931*	*Manshifts Per Injury July 1, 1931 to Dec. 31, 1931*	*Percent Increase 6 months over 5-year period*
Rock Springs	1,718	2,305	34.16
Reliance	1,555	2,984	91.89
Winton	1,872	2,443	30.50
Superior	1,781	4,154	133.24
Hanna	2,089	5,241	150.88

	Jan. 1, 1927 to Dec. 31, 1931	*Jan. 1, 1932 to June 30, 1932*	
Rock Springs	1,736	3,576	105.99
Reliance	1,631	3,362	106.13
Winton	1,911	3,311	73.26
Superior	1,792	5,670	216.41
Hanna	2,204	4,015	82.17

June Accidents

KEEP YOUR NAME OFF THIS LIST.

HOWARD YOUNG—*Outside Laborer—Reliance, General Outside.* Sprained back. Period of disability, 14 days. While shoveling shale and gravel into a wagon, he sprained his back. Sprained or wrenched backs are painful and cause a great deal of lost time. However, they are usually caused by heavy lifting. Howard was probably shoveling in an awkward position, and no doubt in the future can avoid another similar accident.

WILLIAM THEROS—*Faceman, Winton, No. 1 Mine.* Fracture of right leg, and bruises of the abdomen. Period of disability, estimated at 90 days. While shoveling coal onto a shaking conveyor at the face, a piece of boney fell from the roof and struck him. This accident was avoidable. The roof should be adequately timbered before shooting the face, and after shooting, the facemen should properly inspect and sound the roof and take down all loose rock or boney before commencing loading operations. Both the face men and mine supervisors are responsible for this accident.

EVAN REESE—*Assistant Mine Foreman—Winton No. 1 Mine.* Severe crushing of second, third and fourth fingers of left hand, necessitating amputation of second and third fingers at third joint and fourth finger at the second joint. Period of disability, 14 days. In attempting to pick up an electric light cable that had been knocked to the bottom by some falling rock, his left hand was caught between the rock and a prop. The rock which was on the bottom was shoved against the prop by the scoop that was being dragged up the face. This accident is very regrettable, especially so when we know now that it could have been avoided. There are several factors that helped to contribute to the accident, with over-anxiousness for production of coal and less thought given to the safety standards being two of the main factors. This is a severe penalty to pay for a few moments of carelessness. However, Evan is to be commended for his speedy recovery and the small amount of time that he lost.

MELVIN DEXTER—*Faceman—Superior, "E" Mine.* Abrasion and contusion of soft tissues with fracture of third and fourth metatarsus (foot bones) of the right foot. Period of disability estimated at 28 days. While shoveling coal

(Please turn to page 333)

Mystery Fires

By THOMAS F. DOUGHERTY, *Acting Chief, New York Fire Department,*
As Told to Paul W. Kearney in the Saturday Evening Post.

TO NINETY-NINE out of a hundred people spontaneous combustion is that mysterious phenomenon which causes haylofts on the farm to be destroyed. Tell them that you know of an authentic case where a barrel of iron filings burst into flame spontaneously and they will grin wisely, and wait to hear the catch in the story.

That attitude, it seems to me, is largely responsible for the fact that we are constantly harassed by thousands of outbreaks in this land that are as destructive in outcome as they are mysterious in origin. Spontaneous ignition, to use the current term, is by no means a rural hazard; neither is it confined to industrial fields. It is not a rare occurrence; frankly, it is not even a mystery. The truth is, it is common enough to have a very direct bearing on the average man, because it is a triple threat that menaces his home, his children, and his business.

As has been said, nobody disputes its frequency on the farm; many, indeed, living in the region of the Vermont flood saw it in operation a few years ago when scores of haystacks in the fields up there burst into flame shortly after the high water began to recede. But for some peculiar reason not nearly so many people realize that thousands of homes in cities and suburbs have also been reduced to ashes from this same cause—homes running the full residential scale from humble cotages to pretentious modern apartments. By the same token, few question the fact that this thing can be a serious hazard in certain industries, but few know that it was the second most important factor in the cause of five hundred school fires recently analyzed from all sections in the country, or that department stores rate third in the list of commercial establishments in which this fire origin is high.

Plainly, spontaneous ignition is much more common than is generally believed, and is an imminent possibility that may betray us from the most unexpected quarter. A wider knowledge of its causes and operation could not help but reduce its menace; so it behooves us to look into the problem of this and other of our "mystery fires" much more closely than we have in the past.

A few years ago the night shift in a job printing plant was disturbed by the odor of smoke. At first the men ignored the danger signal, as people invariably do; then they sought to explain it away. Neither of these expedients had any effect on the smoke, so they started an investigation which eventually led them to a tobacco shop on the ground floor, the source of the trouble. Forcing an entry, they examined the premises and discovered a stack of old newspapers piled on the top of a row of shelves near the ceiling, smoking furiously. The incipient blaze was quickly extinguished, and further investigation showed that not only were the papers steadily burning up from the bottom and out from the center of the pile, but the combustion was also progressing down and had almost burned through the wooden shelf, which was at least an inch thick. If that fire had come from an external source, it would have been clearly indicated by traces of char on the top of the pile, the outer edges of the papers, or the underneath portion of the shelf. And if it had not been discovered for a few hours more, the chances are that another outbreak would have been charged to that old stand-by, defective wiring, or tossed into the great total of $225,000,000 worth of annual destruction frankly classified as "origin unknown."

The incident is significant enough in inself, but its interest does not end here. Some time later a fire engineer was telling the story to a fire-prevention specialist, who punctuated the conclusion of the anecdote with a resounding thump on his desk.

"That," he declared, "accounts for the mysterious fire I had in my own home a few months ago. We had a stack of old newspapers in the cellar that burst into flame one night and nearly resulted in a catastrophe that I tremble to think of. At last I have the explanation!"

How many other times has it happened? Who knows? The one thing we can be certain of is that millions of homes have those stacks of old papers piled up in their cellars. Those cellars are often damp and the ventilation poor; the papers are thick with printer's ink, which contains lampblack; lampblack is a prolific cause of spontaneous ignition—and there you are!

We could stop right here and still leave the average man ample justification for laying aside this magazine and going down to his cellar with a glint of determination in his eye. And while this may not apply to you whose cellar is neat and clean and tidy, we'll get to you soon, for we've hardly started.

Not long ago a maid in an attractive suburban residence was busily engaged with her afternoon duties, quite alone in the house during the temporary absence of the family. Detecting the odor of smoke, she became alarmed, and finally traced it to the cellar. In this case the cellar was immaculate, the pride of a good housekeeper. Furthermore, there was no fire in the furnace, no lights burning, no gas or vapor present, and nobody had been down there that day.

Yet out in the middle of the floor, far removed from any possible source of heat, was a table, on the top of which was one solitary object—a neatly folded length of burlap that only a week before had been taken off some plants in the yard. That piece of burlap was belching clouds of pungent

smoke, and when the maid picked up one end, an angry tongue of flame stabbed at her. Thus was another mystery fire nipped in the bud.

Nobody will ever know just how many attractive little suburban residences have been reduced to ashes through causes as simple as this. But we do know that, year after year the list will swell, partly because of the common tendency of the average individual to relegate the subject of spontaneous ignition to the farm.

CELLAR FIRE HAZARDS

How are we going to curb it? Good housekeeping is the first answer, for this curse breeds most often in rubbish and trash. And if you question the presumption of a mere fireman to intrude into this domestic field, let me impress you with the fact that this intimate subject is not only your business but everybody's business.

A year or so ago the fire department of Providence went on a clean-up campaign. Uniformed men, discreetly appearing at the back doors of residences, asked permission to inspect the cellar for fire hazards.

In every case the housewife was asked to accompany them on their tour, and in very few instances was admittance denied.

Does it interest you to know that these inspections, made in September and October, unearthed over 500 dried-out Christmas trees that had been lying around those cellars since the previous December? And that among the hundreds of tons of worthless, combustible trash that was discarded as a result of the drive, the authorities counted 3,500 old mattresses, many of which had been stored in those fire nests for years?

I assure you that it interests us, as firemen, for the simple reason that cellar fires are one of our most difficult problems. The fact that they are too common, whether the origin be mysterious or not, is evidenced by an analysis of 7,000 residential outbreaks, 2,200 of which started in cellars.

But let us get out of the cellar; it isn't the only source of trouble by any means. Let's even dismiss the topic of lax housekeeping and consider some of those mystery fires that could be attributed to attempts at good housekeeping.

There is the popular dust-laying sweeping compound. It merits attention because some of those on the market are made of constituents which lend themselves to spontaneous combustion under circumstances which will presently become clear. There is the waxed floor, the epitome of a neat home, yet the cause of many a destructive blaze that has started, not because of the wax on the floor, but rather because of the waxed cloths used in the work that have been tossed into some closet or other out-of-the-way nook where the laws of nature can work unimpeded.

A CHEMICAL EXPLANATION

There is nothing mysterious about the fact that oily fabrics confined in a badly ventilated place pass through an oxidization process that raises the temperature and often results in ignition. That is the story in a few words. Spontaneous ignition is a chemical fact, and chemical facts are not mysteries. We make them mysteries very often because we take no pains to understand them and exert little effort to apply what we do understand. Painters' rags, heaven knows, are notorious for their ability to start fires, yet we have them constantly. One of them not long ago wrecked a $100,000 house in the city of Harrisburg; the ignition of paint cloths left around carelessly by workmen caused damages of half a million to a brand new public building.

Make a resolve, then, that if you ever have outsiders in to refurbish your home, you must never let those men get away at the end of the day leaving their rags, their paint pots and brushes—even their overalls, inside of your premises. And if you, yourself, ever take a notion to add a modern touch of color to your kitchen or your furniture, don't make the mistake of thinking that a trifling quantity of oil on your old work clothes isn't enough to be dangerous. Not only does this warning apply to those painters whose work rates as a craft; it includes those who touch the more artistic heights of water and oil colors—as more than one studio and museum can testify. Coloring materials contain oil or carbon, and either of those substances on waste rags can start a fire just as easily, whether it has been wiped off a masterpiece or a kitchen chair.

Is there any limit to the list of substances entering into this field of spontaneous ignition? There is, but we are not yet within sight of it. As a general rule, it can be said that all vegetable or animal oils or fats are potential fire breeders. Linseed oil is probably the most common offender, but the list also includes nut oils, soy-bean oil, fish oil —among which are that curse of childhood, cod-liver oil—and numerous others. The usual requirement is that the oil be applied to some combustible material, of which rags, mops, gloves, clothing and cotton waste are typical; the oily material is then put away in a warm, poorly ventilated place, oxidization sets in and, as the oxygen from the air is consumed, the temperature of the mass rises rapidly. This smoldering action frequently extends to other combustible articles near by, with the result that an outlet is presently eaten through the wall, the floor, or the door, admitting a supply of fresh oxygen, which causes the entire mass to burst into flame.

AN ICE-HOUSE FIRE

So much for oil and refuse, which hardly exhaust the story, dangerous as they are. Coal is a common breeder of spontaneous ignition, especially soft coal, and not long ago we had a spontaneous outbreak in the coal pile in the cellar of a large apartment house here. This particular hazard is so well known in industrial circles that coal is frequently stored under water in plants where great quantities of it must be kept on hand. Char-

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coal is even more dangerous, particularly when tightly packed and fresh, and in one year the railroads reported sixty-three spontaneous ignition blazes in freight cars loaded with this stuff.

Among the many other materials easily susceptible to this chemical action are wool, silk, jute, leather, oilcloth, rope, disinfecting powder, hemp, prepared fertilizers, and so on through a varied list of things more or less closely associated with the typical home. In rural communities the list can be extended to include oats, barley, wheat middlings and various distilled grains, not forgetting those notorious offenders, hay, stable manure and straw—or another, usually unsuspected by the uninitiated, sawdust. The fire-making propensities of this last named substance are so high that an ice-house in the West was burned to the ground by a spontaneous ignition outbreak which plainly originated in the vast quantities of sawdust used in such places. And it wasn't a small ice-house on a farm; it was a commercial plant containing 12,500 tons of ice. The dampness of the sawdust packing, the sluggish ventilation and the laws of chemistry simply combined to produce a fire that burst out over the entire side of the building at one time and converted this mountain of ice into a lake of water.

WHEN LIME GETS WET

In addition to spontaneous ignition there is a related phenomenon which we must arbitrarily call "induced ignition"; situations in which a certain specific element causes fire when combined with some other element. Unslaked lime, for example, is the most common hazard; bring it in contact with water and it immediately generates terrific heat. Most people know that and do not intentionally combine these two elements. But that does not alter the fact that we have many a fire throughout the country caused by the careless exposure of lime to water. Take, for instance, the man up in Connecticut who left a keg of lime just outside of his tobacco barn, where it was caught in a rain storm. The lime got wet and began to heat; the barrel ignited and touched off the timbers in the barn; the building and the crop, representing the labor and investment of a year, went up in smoke.

Lime is mentioned at such length simply because it is a fairly common substance in the average home, frequently used by amateur gardeners, and popular in regions where the water is too hard for domestic convenience. Stored in a cellar or shed where water may accumulate, or left outside where rain may reach it, it may turn out to be a rather treacherous friend. That was demonstrated quite convincingly during the flood in Augusta, Georgia, in 1908, when the high water reached the cellar of a house in which lime was stored, generated enough heat to ignite the dry timbers above and resulted in a conflagration that destroyed $1,000,000 worth of homes.

But there are other elements which perform such surprising antics under equally innocent conditions. Metals, for instance, which we popularly consider incombustible, frequently offer a fire hazard when finely divided or, in other words, when in powder form. Aluminum, zinc, copper, iron, bronze and other powders will often ignite spontaneously upon contact with water. And in the chemical field there are many elements, such as magnesium, potassium and sodium, that will explode when water touches them, and others, such as nitric and sulphuric acids, which may cause fire upon mere contact with some combustible material.

Before we leave the subject, let it be clearly understood that it is outright foolishness to put any combustible material close to any heating appliance or heat carrier the temperature of which is uncomfortable for the bare hand. And don't forget that that goes for the chimney up on the top floor or the attic of your house, two or three stories removed from the furnace which supplies the heat.

Another field where "mysteries" abound is the realm of explosions. The records are packed with unexplained disasters, under this heading, that have exacted a fabulous price in life and property. Yet, in most of the incidents where intelligent investigation was possible it has been found that the mysteriousness of the affair really sprang from ignorance of the fundamental facts.

You, to be specific, would be extremely cautious—even nervous and afraid—in handling a stick of dynamite or a pint of nitroglycerin. Do you think you could work up any cold chills over a quantity of starch dust? Probably not. Yet the fact remains that a good many "mysterious" accidents have been based on the truth that any dust will burn—which covers a generous assortment—can be converted into a high explosive by the simple method of suspending it in air and touching a flame to it. Probably the worst example of a dust explosion, in terms of life, killed forty-two men in a starch plant in Illinois; the current record for monetary loss was established when a $4,000,000 reinforced concrete grain elevator in Chicago, that had taken four years to build, was destroyed in about four seconds by a dust blast.

There have been plenty of these mysterious accidents and there will doubtless be plenty more until people more generally realize what vicious stuff dust can be. Just a few months ago in Brooklyn a sawdust explosion blew five men through the front of a frame building and all the way across the street; not long ago in Baltimore one killed a half dozen workmen and sank a ship in the harbor; last year in a period of thirty days' time there were five dust explosions in this country that cost sixteen lives and $450,000 in damages. In one case, the roof of the building was tossed 150 feet away and people two miles off were shaken out of their beds.

STARCH AS AN EXPLOSIVE

The instances cited are all industrial, because they offer the most graphic evidence of the ungodly ferocity of the dust explosion. It will do no harm to make a mental note now, that there is no known law against a similar mysterious catastrophe in your home. You don't need a gigantic grain ele-

vator or flour mill for the background. For the truth is, you can blow yourself to an awful shock with nothing more elaborate than a spoonful of powdered starch sifted so that it falls lightly through the air into the flame of a burning match. Whether you stage the self-punishment in a castle or a bungalow, the effect on you will be precisely the same if you meet the chemical requirements. Perhaps the fact that so many inadvertently do, accounts for some more of our $225,000,000 worth of mystery fires every year.

It would be difficult to leave this subject without reference to another class of strange fires and explosions which, while mysterious in a way, are more freakish than puzzling.

Under this heading might come those occasional but perfectly understandable outbreaks that have been traced to the use of live matches by rats or mice in building nests close to unprotected chimneys in dwellings. Or such a blaze as the one which destroyed the dormitory at Princeton, which the authorities have reliably attributed to a bird that picked up a burning cigarette butt and carried it to its nest under the roof.

Much more pertinent, however, because of their staggering frequence, are those freak accidents involving vapors. Take the case of the doctor who walked across the yard to his garage one cold night clad in a fur coat and a pair of rubber boots. When he unscrewed the cap of the gas tank to determine how full it was, an explosion let go that seriously injured him and wrecked the car.

On the face of it, that is as neat a mystery as you could desire. But the explanation is not strange. The action of swinging his arms as he walked generated a quantity of static electricity in his fur coat. Being insulated, as it were, by his rubber boots, that electrical energy did not run off into the ground but was stored up in his person. And when he released the pent-up vapor from the gas tank, a static spark did the rest.

When You Fill Your Gas Tank

Or consider the case of the man in New Jersey who discovered a leak in the gasoline line of his car and rolled it out into the yard where he could work on it. As he went back to the house for his overalls and some tools, the gasoline dripped steadily on the ground, where a certain amount of vapor collected. Meanwhile a rooster, scratching for gravel, unfortunately chose to follow a path under the automobile. In the region where the vapor was thickest, one forceful peck from his beak struck an infinitestimal spark—and that was the end of the rooster and the car!

Strange and unusual as they are, these things are not repeated for their entertainment value. The point is that, while the circumstances in each case were freakish, the fundamental facts were very simple.

Not all these freak outbreaks and explosions are due to carelessness; some are due to ignorance, or to put it more kindly, a lack of knowledge. You may be one of those rare individuals who always refrain from smoking around garages or filling stations, or even open gasoline tanks. Are you, by any chance, numbered among that much smaller group who know that many a mysterious automobile fire has been caused by the simple flow of gasoline through a hose?

If not, then bear with me while I tell you one more thing, and then we'll be through. It begins with the fact that a volume of electricity rated at between 400 and 500 volts has been generated in tests of typical filling station hoses by the mere friction of gasoline flowing from the supply tank to the car. That is one reason why so many automobiles the country over have suddenly burst into flame during this very ordinary, every-day operation; the other contributing cause is the fact that the man holding the nozzle did not ground it by keeping it in contact with the metal rim of the car's gas tank every second of the time. Failure to do that, in the presence of this amazing volume of static electricity, may permit a spark to jump from the tip of the hose to the tank when the atmosphere is dry. When it happens the results are sure to be unfortunate. If you don't want it to happen to you, get out of your car and keep your eye on the man who is doing the filling every time you stop for gas.

The controlling circumstance is the relative humidity of the air; and since you can't sense or feel or smell the margin of safety between a dry and a moist atmosphere, the surest precaution is to keep metal on metal while the gasoline flows.

Inviolable Natural Laws

Failure to do that causes accident after accident—and each time it is a mystery. It seems to me that the use of that very word operates against a reasonable hope for a curtailment of those queer disasters which seem strange only because they are not understood. Forty-three years as a fireman have taught me that there is nothing mysterious about fire and its action. It obeys definite natural laws and reacts in a logical fashion to any set of established conditions. If we are going to fight this menace successfully, we must begin by understanding those laws.

When we reach that happy point we shall no longer leave oily clothes in hot closets and then marvel when the house burns down; we shall no longer put lime in a wet cellar and then scratch our heads in perplexity when the place bursts into flames; we shall no longer fill our gas tanks with a cigarette in one hand and a waving gasoline hose in the other, and then ponder over the mysterious disappearance of the car, if, indeed, we are able to ponder after it is all over.

When we reach that point in our development, "mystery fires" will not only cease to be mysterious—they will cease to happen!

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Engineering Department

The Building of Hoover Dam and What It Will Accomplish

By C. E. SWANN

DIRECTOR Mead of the Reclamation Service has given some interesting facts about the Hoover Dam:

In its construction there will be seventy miles of "grouting holes", i. e., drill holes filled with concrete properly located in the bottom rock of the Colorado River bed or in the sides of the canon walls at the dam site to insure a stable foundation for the immense concrete dam.

If the dam were laid on its side it would still be the highest dam in the world, for its base is 650 feet wide.

It is an arch gravity dam placed in a bottle neck of the canon, where the walls are only 300 feet apart.

One end of its arch will rest against a mountain in Arizona and the other against a mountain in Nevada.

One state or the other must move before the dam can possibly fall, says Dr. Mead.

The year 1931 will go down in history as marking the commencement of the construction of the great Hoover Dam on the Colorado River, after some ten years of research, expert investigation and national legislation. Its cost is estimated at 165 million dollars and it is the second largest government construction work ever undertaken, being second only to construction of the Panama Canal. The Hoover Dam will be 730 feet above river level and 275 feet below.

R. R. Walter, chief engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, says:

> "The year 1932 will see about one-fifth of this mammoth work completed. By February 1st the work will be at a maximum pitch. The great complicated machine will be in full operation. It will be kept running five or maybe six years.
>
> "The last nine months of the year 1931 were devoted by the Six Companies, Inc., and the government engineers, to getting ready for intensive operation on well prepared plans. The big machine is now operating.
>
> "Let us hope that the political aspects of this great project lie dormant and it can be rushed to a speedy conclusion thereby obtaining the maximum results quickly and at a minimum cost to the public."

One of the first large preliminary jobs was the construction under contract with the government of a transmission line 222 miles long, erected by the South Sierras and Nevada-California Power Company, to furnish 15,000 kilowatts of electrical energy at the Hoover Dam site for the construction work. Electrical energy generated at the Hoover Dam will be transmitted back to California over this same line upon completion of the Hoover Dam. An oiled highway seven and one-half miles long was constructed from Boulder City to the top of the cliff above the dam site. This connects Boulder City with a federal aid and state highway to Las Vegas. From the Union Pacific track at Boulder City, another broad gauge railroad was constructed to the top of the cliff, a distance of ten and one-half miles. In addition, the Six Companies, Inc., has constructed twenty miles of railroad connecting the Arizona gravel deposits and the dam site with the government railroad. At the present time the total number of men employed is between 3,000 and 4,000 at the dam site and on construction of the modern desert oasis—Boulder City.

It seems somewhat paradoxical that water supply should be a problem on a river which disgorges 16,000,000 acre feet annually, but such was the case. Last summer the problem was met by hauling water in tank trucks from Las Vegas, but now there is an ample supply available. It is pumped several miles from the Colorado into a huge storage tank overlooking Boulder City and purified in a plant adjacent to the tank. Smaller supply and purification systems have been installed nearer the dam site and when hot weather comes again there will be available for use in the canon 30,000 gallons of running ice water per day. This will eliminate a condition which gave rise to some complaints last summer.

The machinery for the excavating work is the largest in capacity ever installed. It will move 2 million cubic yards of rock in two years. Nearly 2 million cubic yards of material will have to be placed in the coffer dams that will control the river at the two ends of the tunnels. This work will be done under conditions of extreme difficulty and will have to be completed between the end of one flood period and the commencement of the next. Dr. Mead says this will be an unparalleled performance. The dam will be built in the bottom of Black Canon where the canon is narrow and has precipitous walls. More than three and one-half million cubic yards of concrete will be placed in the dam in two years. This will require 300 railroad carloads of material a day and the operation of the greatest elevators ever constructed. For eight months of the year the climate is ideal

but the excessive heat of the other four months is a great obstacle to be overcome.

The construction of Hoover Dam will divert the turbulent waters of the Colorado River through man-made channels and will form a lake by backing up the waters of the Colorado River which will be 115 miles long and 500 feet deep, which represents enough water to cover the state of New York to a depth of one foot, according to estimates of Dr. Elwood Mead, director of the Reclamation Service. It will hold two years flow of the river and will be the largest artificial lake in the world, having thirteen times the capacity of the great reservoir on the Nile.

The water from this great lake will be used for great irrigation enterprises in Nevada, Arizona, Southern California and Mexico. The controlling of the flow of the Colorado River will prevent repetition of the disastrous floods commonly experienced on the lower stretches of the Colorado River during the flood periods. The electrical power generated at the dam will pay for all the cost of the work and yield a profit of 66 million dollars in 50 years. Dr. Mead reports as follows:

"The entire output of the power wheels has been sold, and payment for it underwritten by two California agencies, the Southern California Edison and the Department of Water and Power of Los Angeles.

"The states of Nevada and Arizona are entitled to receive, if they ask it and agree to pay for it, 36 per cent of the power output, but, if they do not ask for any, the two contracting companies obtain the total output.

"One of the popular notions among laymen concerning the future of the huge reservoir is that it will eventually become filled with silt and abandoned. They reason that the mighty Colorado made the valleys and canons which Hoover Dam will convert into an inland lake and that it will eventually fill them up again.

"If such a thing ever happens, however, it is so far in the future as to be of no practical concern now. Government engineers point out the obvious, but frequently overlooked fact, that the tremendous load of silt carried by the river will not be dropped in front of the dam or within many miles of it. When the water is backed up it will drop its silt where the current is checked and this will be far back up the river and in the tributaries. The reservoir itself will be a clear body of water and the erosion which now occurs along that 115 mile section of the river immediately above the dam will be stopped entirely. If the dam should become silted up it probably can be desilted through the diversion tunnels, which will be plugged up with cement at the upper ends after the dam is built.

"Another common but erroneous idea is that the completed Hoover Dam will be one great solid block of concrete. As a matter of fact it will be a complex structure, honeycombed with inspection tunnels, and with a passenger elevator inside the mass running from top to bottom.

"The Hoover Dam is a magnificent construction project built by the people of the United States and let us hope the practical results obtained fully justify the construction of this great modern undertaking."

How Bell Invented the Telephone

By D. C. McKEEHAN.

IT WAS in 1875 that the telephone emerged from the mists of the unknown into a world that had no dynamos, no electric motors, no trolley cars, no storage batteries, no electric lights, no wireless telegraphs, no steam turbines, no gas engines, no automobiles and no professional electrical engineers, for none of our Universities had, up to that time, offered to their students electrical courses.

Those men we all revere—Davy, Faraday, Henry, Volta, Oersted, Ohm, Maxwell, Thomsen, and others, had already laid the deep and sure foundations on which modern electrical practice had been built, but apart from the telegraph, electricity as a practical utility had scarcely entered the daily life of man.

In 1874 in place of the great electrical manufacturing establishments of the present day, there were a few crude little workshops scattered throughout the country eking out a precarious existence chiefly by making telegraph instruments, school apparatus, call bells, annunciators, etc., and also experimental apparatus for the many inventors who utilized the meager facilities of those shops to put into practical shape their electrical projects. This was an important feature of the electrical activities of that time, for although the work of these men was for the most part obscure and unfruitful, they were undoubtedly the leaders in the great awakening to the practical possibilities of electricity that began about the time of which I am to speak and which has since then produced such tremendous results.

It was in one of the most important of these shops that Thomas A. Watson worked. The shop was owned and operated by Charles Williams. When Williams was very busy he employed about fifty men. His tools were almost entirely hand lathes. His shop possessed no milling nor screw machines nor had it even a metal planer. Practically all his work was done on hand lathes or with the vise and file. He had one 16-inch engine lathe, and to operate this was the highest earthly ambition of his apprentices. The lathe was not in good condition as one of the men had run a boring tool in the hole in the spindle so the live center wiggled badly, but some rather difficult and accurate work was done on it in spite of its defects.

It was in this dismal and poorly equipped shop that Alexander Graham Bell came, in the year 1874, to get his "harmonic telegraph" invention put into practical shape. Professor Bell explained his projects and Thomas A. Watson put his ideas into working equipment. Professor Bell was very enthusiastic over the possibilities of his telegraph on which he had been studying ever since he arrived in the United States in 1872. Its operation depended, as you know, on the fact that a stretched string or a tuned reed will be put into vibration when impelled by a succession of impulses corresponding in number per second to its pitch.

Bell's telephone receiver was a simple electro-magnet with a strip of steel clamped to one of its poles, having the other end of the strip free to vibrate over the other pole. The transmitter had the same parts with the addition of contact points that kept its steel reed vibrating when the current was connected and, making and breaking the main current at each swing, sent an intermittent current pulsing into the line and through the distant receivers. Each receiver reed was expected to respond to impulses of its own pitch and to ignore those of any other pitch. He used six or eight of these transmitters with their reeds tuned to different pitches and the same number of receivers with their reeds tuned to correspond. Their test, however, gave results sadly out of accord with his expectations and a long series of experiments followed, with rather unsatisfactory results.

The saying so frequently offered for our consolation, that we profit more from our mistakes than we do from our successes, was certainly applicable to Professor Bell's case at this time, for had the rythmic intermittent current that actuated his telegraph accomplished the result he expected and brought him fame and fortune, he might not have been impelled to seek a better form of an electric vibration and so might have missed the discovery that has since placed his name among the immortals.

His experiment, with his unsuccessful apparatus, soon revealed the serious defects of the intermittent current wave. He was able to transmit with it two or three messages, each on a different pitch, with a reasonable degree of certainty, but when a greater number was attempted, the added series of impulses seemed to fill the gaps in the other series and produce practically a continuous current, causing serious interference between the messages. The need of a better form of electric wave was apparent; making and breaking the circuit so many times a second seemed but the first step in the development of his idea.

For over a year Bell had visualized the sort of current he needed, one undulating in waves which would be the exact equivalent of sound vibrations, although he had as yet devised no satisfactory means of producing such a current. An electric current, undulating in true wave form would not, he believed, smooth out into a continuous current when several series of impulses were superposed but would keep its wave form through all the complexities that might be impressed upon it. Many sounds can traverse the same air without confusion, so he thought such a system of electric waves, having the mathematical form of sound waves in the air, might transmit an indefinite number of pitch series on a single wire to be selected and resolved into separate messages by his tuned receivers.

Bell also foresaw that the apparatus which could generate and transmit such true electric waves might also solve another great problem about which he had been dreaming. He had an idea that it would be possible to talk by telegraph. He thought that if he could make a current of electricity vary in its intensity precisely as the air varies in density during the production of a sound, speech could be transmitted telegraphically. Some practical mechanism to produce such a current was the goal to be striven for now.

He had what he called a "harp telephone", a complex affair having an elongated electromagnet with a multiplicity of steel reeds tuned to many pitches and arranged to vibrate in proximity to its poles, as if the magnets of a hundred of these receivers were fused together side by side. These reeds might be considered as analagous to the rods in the harp of Corti in the human ear. It was Bell's first conception of a speaking telephone. His idea was that a sound uttered near the reeds would cause to vibrate those reeds corresponding to both the fundamental tone and to the overtone of that sound. Each reed would generate in the magnet an electric wave, all of which would combine into a resultant complex wave.

This passing through a similar instrument at a distant station would, he imagined, set the same reeds into motion and so reproduce the original sound. He had even considered the possibility of using a single reed actuated by a parchment diaphragm over an ordinary electro-magnet. He had not had either of his conceptions constructed for he was sure that electric waves generated in this way would be too feeble, to be of the least practical value. His harp telephone, however, was a favorite idea with him and he often spoke of it. It was never constructed, probably on account of the expense, but, with this clear conception in his mind of the possibilities of a true electric wave struggling for practical expression, Bell continued his work on his harmonic telegraph, trying to attain a result clearly impossible with the transmitter that merely made and broke the circuit.

After several months' work on it Bell and his co-workers began to look upon it with hopelessness, its operation was so uncertain and baffling. Bell's confidence in the intermittent current was vanishing and means for generating his better waves had not arrived. Great disappointment had come to him. Sometimes, however, things look darkest just before the dawn and it was true in this case.

One afternoon Bell was in one of the rooms tuning the receivers, an operation they constantly needed. He had a novel way of doing this that he had originated and which had become habit with him. When he was trying to bring the pitch of a receiver reed into accord with that of its transmitter, he would press that receiver reed against his ear. He could then hear the nasal drone of the intermittent current coming from the transmitter in the other room, and by changing the length of the receiver reed he could adjust its pitch to correspond with that tone. It is interesing to note that when one of his harmonic receivers is used in this way, it becomes a close analogue of a modern telephone receiver, as the edges of the ear clamp the free end of the spring and so damp its natural rate of vibration and cause it to vibrate as a diaphragm.

On the afternoon of June 2, 1875, Bell was doing this with one of his receivers, and, at that very minute, Mr. Watson, who was in the next room, happened to snap the steel reed of another instrument, connected into the same circuit, which for some reason was not vibrating as it should, and needed that physical stimulus to start it. It did not start at once and was given several vigorous plucks. Bell came from the next room in great excitement to see what Mr. Watson was doing saying that he had heard in his ear the unmistakable timbre of the sound of one of the reeds. His excitement came from his realization that he had heard the first real sound that had ever been transmitted electrically. It needed only a slight examination of the apparatus to reveal the fact that the steel reed which had snapped, magnetized by its long use in connection with magnets, was functioning as a magno-electric generator and by its vibration had generated in its magnet an electric current that was moulded into undulations exactly like the sound waves of the plucked reed. That such slight means could generate a current not only strong enough to be heard in the receiver but actually to set into visible vibration the reed of another receiver, in the same circuit in Bell's room, was a revelation to him. He saw at once that he had been wrong in thinking that the vibration of a steel reed could not produce electric waves of any practical value and that here was the solution, not only of his harmonic telegraph but also of his speaking telephone. He realized immediately that the apparatus that could generate, transmit and receive so efficiently one sound with its fundamental tone and with its overtones could, undoubtedly, be made to do the same for any sound, even speech itself. Immediately he became alive with new enthusiasm and hope. The rest of the day was spent in repeating the experiment, snapping many different sizes and shapes of steel springs and tuning forks over magnets with the same surprising result and before he went to rest that night Bell gave Mr. Watson instructions for constructing the first speaking telephone.

Bell knew that the diaphragm of the Scott phonautograph when impelled by the vibrations of sound would impress them on the recording style attached to it; why then would not such a diaphragm actuated by the voice force the steel reed of one of the receivers to follow the vocal vibrations and cause it to generate the electric waves with the form of speech waves? Following this thought to its conclusion, Bell sketched out the first speaking telephone the world had ever seen. One of the harmonic receivers was to be mounted in a wooden frame, attach the free end of its spring to the center of a tightly stretched parchment drum head, also mounted in the framework, and provide a mouthpiece to concentrate the voice on the other side of the drum head.

When it was ready it had many defects, the diaphragm was delicate and easily torn and as it absorbed the moisture of the breath required constant tightening, but it transmitted into the ear, over a wire about 200 feet long, running from the fifth story of Williams' building to the third story, the unmistakable timbre of Professor Bell's voice, in a few imperfect words. It was a meager result and a bitter disappointment, for Bell and his helpers had anticipated a much greater conversational fluency, even in that first telephone. Bell carried on many experiments with the purpose of increasing the strength of the new wave not only for the use in his telephone but also his telegraph. His work for some months was devoted to the telegraph as well as the telephone as his backers and friends were of the opinion that it was much wiser for him to devote himself to a real practical thing like the telegraph than to such an imaginary thing as the telephone.

On March 10, 1876, nearly ten months after its birthday, the telephone transmitted its first complete sentence. It was not so noble as the first sentence that Morse telegraphed from Washington to Baltimore a few decades before, "What hath God wrought," still the telephone's first sentence had a certain homely practicality about it that takes it out of the category of the frivolous. It was, "Watson, come here, I want you," uttered by Bell from his laboratory to Watson. The successful working out of the telephone, as is the case with all inventions, was a matter of endlessly considered detail. Patient, plodding work with a few hours of intense excitement. Tests continued to be made on stronger lines, and, in April, 1877, the first telephone line was constructed. It was four miles long. The telephone had begun its competition with the telegraph as a practical business proposition.

Since then, what tremendous things have been accomplished by the telephone engineers, on whom the responsibility has fallen, of continuing the work so splendidly inaugurated by Mr. Bell. The work of these men has been ceaseless, energetic, untiring, wise and accurate in the highest degree until they have overcome, one by one, the multitude of obstacles that stood in the way of that high

(Please turn to page 333)

The Betrayal of Christ

By A LAYMAN

IT WAS at The Last Supper and immediately after His institution of the Sacrament of The Holy Communion that Jesus spoke of His coming betrayal. Jesus passed the cup to His Disciples, and He said:

"Mark XXVI, 27-29.

Drink ye all of it; for this is My blood of the covenant, which is shed for many unto remission of sins. But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in My Father's kingdom."

"Luke XXII, 21-23.

But behold, the hand of him that betrayeth Me is with Me on the table. For the Son of Man indeed goeth, as it hath been determined; but woe unto that man through whom He is betrayed!

And they began to question among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing."

"John XIII, 23-30.

There was at the table reclining in Jesus' bosom one of His disciples, whom Jesus loved. Simon Peter therefore beckoneth to him, and saith unto him, Tell us who it is of whom He speaketh.

He leaning back, as he was, on Jesus' breast saith unto him, Lord, who is it? Jesus therefore answereth, He it is, for whom I shall dip the sop, and give it to him. So when he had dipped the sop, He taketh and giveth it to Judas, the son of Simon Iscariot.

And after the sop, then entered Satan into him. Jesus therefore saith unto him, that thou doest, do quickly. Now no man at the table knew for what intent He spake this unto him. For some thought, because Judas had the bag, that Jesus said unto him, Buy what things we have need of for the feast; or, that he should give something to the poor. He then having received the sop went out straightway; and it was night."

"And it was night." Judas had left the company of Jesus and the other apostles to go out into the night of eternal gloom. Shortly afterward, Jesus and the eleven left the supper room and passing beyond the walls of the city, they moved through the valley. While journeying toward the Garden of Gethsemane where they planned to spend the night in the shadows of the olive trees, Jesus spoke to His Disciples of His coming end; the end that was to be the beginning. A harvest moon shone over their heads and Jesus paused at intervals to speak to His followers. He likened Himself to the true vine, saying:

"John XV, 1-27.

I am the true vine, and My Father is the husbandman. Every branch in Me that beareth not fruit, He taketh it away; and every branch that beareth fruit, He cleanseth it, that it may bear more fruit. Already ye are clean because of the word which I have spoken unto you.

Abide in Me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; so neither can ye, except ye abide in Me. I am the vine, ye are the branches; he that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same beareth much fruit: for apart from Me ye can do nothing.

These things I have spoken unto you, that My joy may be in you, and that your joy may be fulfilled. This is My commandment, that ye love one another, even as I have loved you. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. Ye are My friends, if ye do the things which I command you. No longer do I call you servants; for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth: but I have called you friends; for all things that I heard from My Father I have made known unto you."

Then Jesus spoke to them of His impending doom, saying:

"John XVI, 1-32.

Behold, the hour cometh, yea, is come, that ye shall be scattered, every man to his own, and shall leave Me alone: and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with Me."

Then it fell to Jesus to rebuke Peter for the second time in the one evening. The first rebuke was administered at the supper. Standing before the little group in the moonlight, He said:

"Mark XXVI, 31-34.

All ye shall be offended in Me this night: for it is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep of the flock shall be scattered abroad. But after I am raised up, I will go before you into Galilee.

But Peter answered and said unto Him, If all shall be offended in Thee, I will never be offended.

Jesus said unto him, Verily I say unto thee, that this night, before the cock crow, thou shall deny Me thrice."

But Peter, the stubborn and presumptuous one, challenged the words of the Saviour, saying, "If I must die with Thee, I will not deny Thee," and the others uttered words of the same purport.

Shortly afterwards, Jesus and the others crossed the Brook-Kidron or Cedron, entering the Garden

of Gethsemane. Judas knew that Jesus and His followers often resorted to the Garden for the purpose of prayer and meditation, and with the presentment of death pressing down on His spirit Jesus said to His Disciples. "Sit ye here while I go yonder and pray." The Saviour then beckoned to the three that were nearest to Him, Peter, James and John, and He moved away into the deeper shadows of the orchard. Here terror and dejection seemed to sieze Him and He said to the three:

"Mark XIV, 33-36.

My soul is exceeding sorrowful even unto death: abide ye here, and watch.

And He went forward a little and fell on the ground, and prayed that if it were possible, the hour might pass away from Him. And He said, Abba, Father, all things are possible unto Thee; remove this cup from Me: howbeit not what I will, but what Thou wilt."

"Luke XXII, 43-45.

And there appeared unto Him an angel from heaven, strengthening Him. And being in an agony He prayed more earnestly: and His sweat became as if it were great drops of blood falling down upon the ground.

And when He rose up from His prayer, He came unto the disciples, and found them sleeping for sorrow."

"Mark XIV, 37-38.

And He saith unto Peter, Simon, sleepest thou? Couldst thou not watch one hour? Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation: the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak."

"Matthew XXVI, 42.

Again a second time He went away, and prayed, saying, O My Father, if this cannot pass away, except I drink it, Thy will be done."

"Mark XIV, 40.

And again He came, and found them sleeping, for their eyes were very heavy; and they wist not what to answer Him."

"Matthew XXVI, 44.

And He left them again, and went away, and prayed a third time, saying again the same words."

The three best loved, whom Jesus had depended upon, had failed Him. To them had been accorded the privilege of watching beside the Master in His hour of passion, of agony, but they chose to sleep. Then Jesus spoke to them in mingled tones of tenderness and reproach:

"Mark XIV, 41-42.

Sleep on now, and take your rest: it is enough; the hour is come; behold, the Son of man is betrayed into the hands of sinners. Arise, let us be going: behold, he that betrayeth Me is at hand."

Jesus was still speaking to the three when there rushed into the garden a motley band, bearing torches, swords and staves. Passing through the gate, the mob paused while the sign of betrayal was agreed upon; Judas was to indicate the Saviour with a kiss. While they were yet in consultation, Jesus appeared before them. "Whom do you seek?", said Jesus. The answer came, "Jesus of Nazareth." Then the Saviour of mankind uttered the three fateful words that meant death, "I am He." Judas stood hesitant. He had taken the thirty pieces of silver, worth about $5.00 in our money of today, and the mob looked to him to either acknowledge or deny that the man who had come out of the shadows to confront them, was He Who claimed to be the Christ. Then Jesus spoke again, saying, "Whom do you seek?" Falteringly, hesitatingly, one answered, "Jesus of Nazareth." Jesus answered, "I have already told you. It is I, Jesus of Nazareth."

For the second time Jesus had in acknowledging His identity, pronounced His own death sentence. Then He, forgetting Himself, thought only of His disciples and He spoke again, saying, "If therefore, you seek Me, let these go their way: that the word might be fulfilled which He spake. Of those whom thou hast given Me I lost not one." Then it fell to Judas to carry out to the letter, the cap-piece of his infamous compact:

"Matthew XXVI, 49-50.

And straightway he came to Jesus, and said, Hail, Rabbi; and kissed Him. And Jesus said unto him, Friend, do that for which thou art come."

"Luke XXII, 48-49.

Judas, betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss?"

It was then that the soldiers seized Jesus, and Peter who had slept while the Master prayed, who had failed in his duty during the earlier hours. now struck at Malchus, the servant of a high-priest. severing the man's right ear. With His hands yet unbound, Jesus touched the servant's ear and healed it, saying to Peter, "Put up the sword into the sheath; the cup which the Father hath given Me. shall I not drink it?" And He said further, "For all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Peter slipped away into the night, Mark stood fast by, wrapped in his cloak; the soldiers moved to seize him, but he struggled with them, freed himself, leaving his robe in their hands and fled. John the gentle one, the best beloved, perhaps unable to bear the scene, had too forsaken the Man of Sorrows—no one of the Twelve remained, only His enemies—He was a prisoner on the way to trial and death.

(To be continued.)

Success lies, not in achieving what you aim at, but in aiming at what you ought to achieve, and pressing forward, sure of achievement here, or if not here, hereafter.—*R. F. Horton.*

Ye Old Timers

The Potochniks

In our October, 1929, number there appeared a likeness and brief history of Frank Potochnik, born in Jugo-Slavia, in 1884, who, however, is not related to the brothers herein referred to.

—o—

Leonard Potochnik, employed in Mine No. 8, Rock Springs, since 1904, was born in Austria in 1871, coming to the United States in 1891. He is a brother of Frank, whose picture is also on this page, and is an Old Timer, too.

Leonard Potochnik.

Leonard manifests a deep interest in the North Side Catholic Church, and is also connected in a fraternal way with several Benefit Associations.

There are four children in the family, two daughters married and two sons living at home with their parents.

—o—

The subject of this short sketch is Frank Potochnik, born in Austria April 2, 1882. He arrived in the United States in 1902 and about three years later entered the service of the Coal Company at Rock Springs. He has journeyed back to the Fatherland twice and on his second trip he was married, his wife following him to this point as soon as necessary arrangements could be consummated.

Frank Potochnik.

There are two children to bless the union, Frank and Amelia, aged 5 and 3, respectively.

Frank is a member of the Old Timers' Association.

Last Chinese Old Timers Go Home

THE last three of our Old Time Chinese were retired July 9, and left for their home in Canton, China, July 17.

The three Chinese, two of whom worked in No. 4 Mine, and one in No. 8 Mine, Rock Springs, signified some time ago a desire to be retired so that they might spend the rest of their days in China. Previously, thirteen Chinese had been retired and returned to their native land, in Canton, China.

During the early days, one thousand Chinese were employed in Rock Springs; now but one is left, Yee Litt, a comparatively young man, employed in No. 4 Mine.

Left to right: Leo Ong, Leo You, Leo Yick.

Saturday evening they were entertained at a farewell dinner at the Grand Cafe, quite a number of prominent people of Rock Springs being present to wish them "God Speed" on their journey. Mr. D. G. Thomas, who was better known by the early day Chinese than any other man in Rock Springs, a former Union Pacific Coal Company official, was in attendance, and gave a very interesting talk of his experiences while acting as a Mine Foreman with seven hundred Chinese under his direction. He spoke in very complimentary terms of the fine traits of the Chinese, their honesty, integrity and loyalty.

Mr. George Young, ex-President of the U. M. W. of A., Mr. George B. Pryde, Mr. I. N. Bayless and Mr. T. H. Butler also gave short talks and wished the three Old Timers a safe journey and many years of happiness with their relatives and

friends in China. A telegram from Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, wishing them a happy voyage and long and prosperous life, was read.

These Chinese, during the years they have lived here, have become thoroughly Americanized, as exemplified by the request made by Leo You to the writer before leaving. He requested a small American clock for each of them, and upon being asked why it was necessary for them to have such a clock, he stated that during all the years they had lived in America, every morning at half past five, the clock went "ling-a-ling-a-ling" and that they would be unable to get up at the proper time in the morning if they had no "ling-a-ling-a-ling" with them in China.

They sailed from Seattle on July 23 and will arrive in their native country about one month thereafter. The good wishes of their many Rock Springs friends will be with them on this long journey home, and one can imagine them and the other nine who have preceded them talking often of Rock Springs and the friends they have left behind.

Tom Thumb Geyser in Yellowstone National Park

The Department of the Interior has issued a bulletin on the practically unknown miniature geyser above named, which information is passed on to our numerous readers who contemplate visiting that natural wonderland yet this season. It reads:

"Probably only five of every hundred persons visiting Yellowstone National Park ever heard of Tom Thumb Geyser, but if the National Park Service can bring it about, every person that visits the Grand Canyon area from now on will not only hear about it, but will see it, if he has a good reserve of energy.

"Tom Thumb shares honors with the Fairy Geyser and one unnamed spout. Each of these three is distinguished by its diminutive size and almost constant activity. To reach the tiny basin of geysers, one must follow Uncle Tom's Trail, the longest and steepest regular trail in the park. The trail leads right to the bottom of the Grand Canyon, and after reaching the last observation one must still descend a hundred feet in order to get to the edge of the Yellowstone River.

"Right on the edge of the river is the Tom Thumb. Its cone is only about three feet in height and right at the top is the tiny vent which sputters and pops and steams and fumes throughout the year. To find the Fairy Geyser one must look into the waters of the river itself, for the cone of this spout is entirely submerged, and only its tiny stream of water and steam shooting out over the hurtling waves indicate its presence there.

"From Uncle Tom's Trail an unmatchable view of the lower falls, 308 feet of churning water, can be seen, as well as a striking view of the canyon. To make the trail more attractive and easy for visitors, rangers have recently put in one new observation platform, three flights of stairs and new surfacing on the trail. A new platform is also being constructed above the upper falls further up the river."

Just a section of the flower garden alongside our Power Plant, Rock Springs. The man in the background is J. S. Preese, President of the Old Timers' Association.

June Accidents

(Continued from page 321)

onto a conveyor a piece of rib coal fell, striking on the right foot. This accident was avoidable. Facemen should keep the ribs trimmed in the face area. Foot injuries cause a large amount of lost time.

How Bell Invented the Telephone

(Continued from page 329)

ideal—Universal Service. All that is left of the original telephone is in the National Museum at Washington. The wire over which the first message was sent is in the museum of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

(Note: This article has been compiled from the speech of Thomas A. Watson, delivered at the Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York, May 18, 1915.)

Who Was the Other?

A soldier went to the colonel and asked for leave so that he could help his wife with her spring cleaning.

"I don't like to refuse you," said the colonel, "but I've just received a letter from your wife saying that you are of no use around the house."

The soldier saluted and turned to go. At the door he stopped, turned and remarked:

"Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them. I'm not married."

Of Interest To Women

Hot Weather Recipes

PRUNE WHIP

1 cup prunes
¼ cup sugar
3 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla

Soak prunes overnight. Cook until soft. Remove stones and rub pulp through a colander. Add sugar and cook in double boiler ten minutes. Beat egg whites until stiff. Fold in the prune pulp. Add vanilla. Chill in refrigerator.

ORANGE JELLY

2 tablespoons gelatin
1 cup cold water
2 cups boiling water
Juice 2 oranges
Juice 1 lemon
1 cup sugar

Soak the gelatin in cold water. Dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar and fruit juice. Pour into a cold wet mold. Chill in refrigerator.

Nourishing Desserts

RASPBERRY MILK SHERBET

1 cup canned raspberries
1 cup evaporated milk
1 cup water
¼ cup sugar
Few grains salt
Juice of 1 lemon
1 tablespoon vanilla

Force raspberries through a strainer. Add milk, water, sugar, salt, lemon juice and vanilla. Freeze in ice cream freezer or in automatic refrigerator.

The Well Dressed Woman

RUTH COWAN, an Associated Press writer, under a recent Chicago date line, offers the following items of interest to the smartly clad:

Here are ten tips on the style market tending to boost one's personal stock in the realm of fashion:

1—The summer bob is shorter. Many hairdressers are waving and dressing the hair to one side in back.

2—There are smart new bathing caps, made of crinkly rubber in various colors, that fit snugly over the hair, giving the effect of a waved lacquered hairdress.

3—A new nail polish has the luster of pearl.

4—White shoes, white bag, white hat—that's the keynote of summer, 1932.

5—The sun can shine as strongly as it likes this summer, for the majority of the new hats have brims.

6—Stitched fabric hats are exceedingly smart. They are cool and comfortable and they pack easily and come out none the worse for it.

7—Leghorns—broad-brimmed and trimmed with ribbons and flowers—are staging an effective comeback.

8—But felt hats are still in good style. In fact, they are preferred by many well-dressed women for sports wear.

9—White weddings are becoming increasingly smart. One large department store has a window displaying a wedding party dressed entirely in white. The bride's gown in of white satin and lace. Her attendants' dresses are of white silk net with taffeta trimmings and white hat. The flowers are white.

10—White dresses are the latest thing in summer party dresses for the younger set.

Some Facts About Borax

Borax will discourage ants, bugs and roaches.

A pinch of borax added to warm hard water will soften it.

Borax added to starch will give a lovely gloss to the clothes.

Borax in the water will act as a bleach and prevent clothes from turning yellow.

A solution of warm water and borax will cleanse hair brushes and combs beautifully.

Borax used when boiling white clothes will give them a better color than any washing powder and will do no harm.

If the soiled blankets are soaked over night in a solution of cold water and borax the actual job of washing them in the morning will be very little as the dirt will be loosened and ready to wash out.

Snappy Comebacks

When cheese is stale, grate it for casserole dishes.

A small quantity of leftover corn can be used up in fritters.

Shredded lettuce is welcome as a change served with French dressing.

Chopped chives are nice to substitute for onions when a more delicate flavor is desired.

Sprinkle a tablespoon of instantaneous tapioca over the bottom crust of the berry pie and see if you do not like it better as a thickener than flour.

Hints for the Busy Housewife

Lime placed in damp cupboards will not only dry but take away the musty smell.

Use the water in which macaroni has been boiled as a foundation for soups and sauces.

A large handful of salt added to a pail of whitewash will help it to spread more evenly.

Coats and costumes can be freshened up by sponging with ammonia and water after brushing and well shaking.

To prevent rugs and mats from curling at the corners sew a piece of elastic along the underneath edge. Stretch the elastic slightly when sewing on.

The marks left by hot plates and dishes on a dining table, or other polished wood surface, can be removed by applying spirits of camphor with a soft cloth. Rub lightly and then when the stain disappears, polish with a soft duster.

The unsightly mark often left on a garment that has been cleaned with benzine can be prevented if the material is ironed under a damp cloth immediately after cleaning.

If you wish to cool a beverage quickly take a vessel of cold water and squeeze the blue bag into it until it becomes a dark blue color. Then add a handful of salt, and in this place your jug of lemonade, milk or jelly.

Warm a knife board before using it, and the knives will polish more easily.

Place all left-over pieces of soap in an old pan with a little olive oil, and allow to simmer gently over a slow fire until the two ingredients are thoroughly blended. Pour into flat tins and allow to set.

Jelly is improved if, in place of water, it is made with juice left over from either dried or fresh fruit.

If a little salt is added to starch it will prevent the iron from sticking.

Mildew stains may be removed by rubbing with a paste made by mixing two teaspoonsful of water, one of powdered chalk, and two of soap powder. The spots should afterwards be well-rinsed and dried out of doors in the sunlight, which has a bleaching effect on them.

A Substitute Screen

If you do not feel you can afford to put the money into an expensive fire screen for your fireplace, use an ordinary metal window screen and open it across the front of the fireplace. It can be supported by a couple of bricks and will be a protection until you can afford the sort you want.

Stains can be removed from brown leather shoes by rubbing them with the inner side of a banana skin. Then wipe with a clean cloth and polish.

To temper new glass dishes, place them in a saucepan of water to which has been added a little borax, and bring slowly to boiling point. Allow the water to simmer slowly for about forty minutes, then leave the glass to cool in the water before drying it.

If a little lemon juice is added to the water used for mixing pastry it will make the pastry lighter and remove all taste of fat or lard.

Self Control

Stress self control in the growing child. It will be one of the most important factors in his after life and if he controls himself when young he will have a splendid command of himself when older.

Caught in the Rain

If you have gotten some rain drops on the washable silk summer dress, try rubbing them with the hem of the garment or else scratching them lightly with the fingernail. Almost always they will scratch out and save the whole dress from being washed.

A Summer Expense

Most housewives whose locks are straight include as one of their necessary summer expenses, a permanent wave. A little outside help is needed to look attractive in the hot weather and the hot kitchen has no terror for the woman who has had her "summer permanent".

Less Work for Mother

Children's rompers and play frocks for summer may be made of crinkly crepe which requires no ironing and thus save mother quite a lot of hot work during the warm weather.

How to Clean Light Colored Felt Hats

If your felt hat is light in color, mix salt and cornmeal in the proportion of one teaspoonful of salt to two tablespoonfuls of cornmeal. Place on a paper and rub the hat briskly with the mixture, using a soft cloth. When the mixture looks dirty brush the hat thoroughly with a stiff, clean brush and you will find a marvelous change in the hat.

To Check Excessive Perspiration

This lotion may be used two or three times a week to check excessive perspiration: One-half ounce of formaldehyde with 1 pint water. Allow to dry and dust on the following powder: One ounce powdered alum; 2 ounces boracic acid talcum powder; 2 ounces orris roots.

Bathe thoroughly every night. In the morning stand in the bathtub and rub your body with common table salt. Rinse well with tepid water and dry by brisk rubbing. Apply a little of the following lotion to the armpits: One dram boric acid; 2 ounces witch hazel; 2 ounces rose water; 2 ounces elder flower water.

A Rinse For Blonde Hair

A simple blond rinse which is not harmful to the hair is made by mixing one teaspoonful salts of tartar and 2 teaspoonfuls of strained lemon juice with 3 pints of water. Use as a final rinse.

Our Young Women

Seasonable Fabrics

FAIRYLAND fabrics are fitting into the dressmaking salons this season and coming out in frocks of fragile beauty.

Ethereal and elusive are those with a dead-white background which is extremely effective for bold, decisive designs, printed in black, bright blue, red and green. Others carry a more mysterious air and have a cloudlike misty foundation in soft blues or greens as a setting for the smaller floral patterns.

Frightfully fairylike are the waxed, striped tulles and muslins, the starched organdies and chiffons and the muslin broche which is most daintily embroidered with a color or two on white.

Then there are chiffons with satin stripes and chiffons into which are woven bands of velvet transparent in its fineness. A flesh-colored georget is trimmed with black ribbon velvet in shoulder-straps carried down to a V at the center-back and later forming a dashing bow with long ends. Silk and satin ribbons in several colors such as violet and rose, or maize and pale blue accompany the fine tulles and organdies.

Big pink roses spaced over a sunny yellow ground make one of the fairylike fabrics used by Jean Patou this summer. Crochet and angel's skin lace with raised embroidered effects are also among the elusive fabrics of the day.

Removing Stains From Summer Garments

There are stains peculiar to the summertime that often perplex us when they appear on our tablecloths or light summer garments.

Grass stains on washable materials should be rubbed with a cloth dipped in kerosene, then washed in soap and water. For nonwashable materials sponge with denatured alcohol or carbon tetrachloride.

Fruit stains and berry stains are easy to remove if treated at once. Place the stained spot over a bowl, and carefully pour boiling water over it from a height of about two feet.

Old stains that have been "laundered in" may be removed by treating them with applications of javelle water or one of the commercial chlorine bleaches. Stretch the stained material over a bowl. Apply the bleach with a medicine dropper. Then apply luke warm water liberally with the dropper. Continue alternating bleach and water until the stains disappear. Then wash the fabric thoroughly to remove all traces of bleach. For very stubborn stains soak the fabric first in a solution of chlorine bleach and water in the proportion of 2 tablespoonfuls of bleach to 1 quart of water. This treatment must not be used on silk or wool. Stains of this nature on these materials should be removed by alternate applications of ammonia and oxalic acid, as directed above, flushing with luke warm water after each application.

Young Women's Fall Clothes

The swagger suit seems assured of an important place in the fall wardrobe.

It's so casual, so smart, so practical, that well dressed young women, especially college girls, have greeted it with loud cries of joy.

You'll be seeing it this fall in smart rough tweeds, many diagonals, soft homespuns and such.

Its straight, slim skirt and loose, three-quarters coat appeals to the woman who wears sports clothes well.

And its raglan sleeves have an English air that pleases Americans.

The fall version of the swagger suit will feature a close, high, collarless neckline, buttoned snugly up under the chin.

Some of the suits will be three-piece, with a short jacket and a swagger topcoat. In these instances the topcoat will be full-length.

And there's another new departure, too, that will be seen this fall in coats as well as suits.

It's the separate fur collar, which had its beginning of popularity in the early spring.

Women have found it a great comfort to be able to take a fur collar off one coat and wear it on another.

The little round, standup collar of beaver or nutria will be a favorite for wear with the swagger suit. It buttons snugly around the throat, with no loose ends dangling.

Suits will be important this fall, both the short-jacketed and the swagger coat styles.

Beetroot red will be a popular color, and bold herringbones in brown and white or black and white will be all to the good.

Personnel Acting for Girl Scouts at Newfork Lake

Miss Florence Kooyman of Salt Lake City acted as director of the annual Girl Scouts' camp, Newfork Lake, Sublette County, July 24 to August 7. Others of the 1932 camp personnel who officiated were Miss Beth Hopkins of Laramie, swimming; Miss Ruth Pierce of Bingham Canyon, Utah, camp

nurse, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Carlson, Rock Springs, camp cooks.

Miss Kooyman has had much experience directing scout camps. She is a graduate of the University of Wyoming and has directed Camp Pinar at Salt Lake City for five consecutive camping seasons, after receiving special scout training at Camp Greenwood, training camp for leaders of the Rocky Mountain region.

Miss Hopkins also is a graduate of the University of Wyoming and has taught a class in beginning swimming at the University pool for the last two years. Both she and Miss Kooyman have received Senior Life Saver certificates.

Miss Pierce is a registered nurse and the 1932 season was her third year at the Newfork camp. She is in social service work at Bingham Canyon. Because of her former association with Girl Scouts of the Rock Springs section, she is well and favorably known in scouting circles of the district.

It is expected that a full and comprehensive report will appear in a later issue, covering the regular routine and other items of interest.

Stone Marks Site Where Girls Lost Lives

A marble marker was dedicated Sunday, July 17, on the shores of Newfork Lake, in Sublette County, as a memorial to the four Girl Scouts who lost their lives in the lake August 6, 1928. Bishop J. I. Williams, Boy Scout Executive, presided at the dedication and was assisted by Boy Scouts of the community then in camp at the lake.

The marker bears the names of the four scouts and was permanently placed on the shore near the site of the tragedy. The names of the scouts are Minnie Fornengo, Margaret Card, Reta Tolton and Rena Angeli.

The idea to place a marker at the site originated with Dr. T. H. Roe, of Rock Springs, who wished to preserve the names of the scouts at the scene of the tragedy that affected this district four years ago. He secured a marble slab from the First Security bank last spring at the time of the redecoration of the interior of the building. Dr. Roe then secured the services of R. R. West of the Rock Springs Monumental works, who engraved the names and the memorial on the slab.

A number of Rock Springs persons attended the dedication of the memorial.

Girl Scout Notes

NYODA GIRL SCOUT TROOP NUMBER ONE

Three teams from Troop Number One participated in the First Aid Contest, June 10, and they desire to express their thanks through this magazine to the officials of The Union Pacific Coal Company for making this great day possible.

On June 13 the Girl Scouts celebrated the birthdays of fifteen of their members. After games the birthday cakes, containing many good fortunes, were brought in and other refreshments served.

On June 20, the girls gave a party for their First Aid instructor and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Anselmi. After a musical program by the girls. the Anselmis' were each presented with a gift. Refreshments were served.

On June 28, the girls went to Green River for their annual summer picnic. They are very grateful to the parents and friends who donated the use of their cars for transportation.

Handy Hints

As a glass top for the young girl's dressing table is very expensive, I found an excellent substitute. For sale in every housekeeping department one may find oil cloth in a moire surface in almost any color, then it surely can be found in a color which contrasts. Cover the top of the dressing table with this lovely stuff, tack the frill around, and a pretty and useful toilet table is the result. The oil cloth can be wiped clean as easily as the glass.

After working in the garden, whether it be the vegetable garden or among the flowers, the hands do become grimy, unless, of course, one wears leather gloves, and most of us do not. We are apt to wear the cotton gloves obtainable in the "5 and 10 cent stores," and some of the soil does work through. "Wash" the hands with corn meal moistened with warm water, and the grime will be removed and the hands will be softer.

Scots' Bachelors Beware!

"Did you know," asks a writer in Tit-Bits, "that there is a law in Scotland which compels a man to accept a proposal of marriage made to him in Leap Year?" Seven hundred years ago the Scottish Parliament passed an act imposing severe penalties on any bachelor who refused a proposal in Leap Year. Apparently the act has never been repealed, so who knows what is awaiting the coy bachelor when a lassie makes her declaration? Though it started in Scotland, the Leap Year custom soon traveled to England. It is found also in France where, February 29th, festivals are held at which Leap Year proposals take place.

EXACTLY

A father and his little boy were having a discussion on legal matters.

"What is a retaining fee?" asked the boy.

His father replied, "A retaining fee is a fee paid to a lawyer before he will undertake to do any work for a client."

"Oh!" replied the boy, "like putting a shilling in a meter before you get any gas."

Boy Scout Activities

Bathing Dangers and How to Avoid Them

1. Don't go bathing just after a heavy meal.

2. Don't enter the water while perspiring; cool down, or you will chill the blood.

3. Don't bathe or go boating near a floodgate or weir or in clay-pits; the water is always cold, sides steep and slippery.

4. Don't swim at the mouth of a river when the tide is running out or you will find yourself at sea.

5. Don't bathe in the sea when the sea is on the ebb, unless the place is well known to you as safe. Always ask local watermen if a position is safe.

6. Don't dive into unknown places unless you can see the bottom. Jump in feet first if not sure.

7. Don't stand up in a small boat or change seats while in deep water. A boat is easily upset. Always climb into a small boat from the stern.

8. Don't go into a small boat with people who cannot swim, unless you can swim well yourself. They may be able to row, but they have not much sense if they have learned to row before learning to swim, so don't trust them.

9. Don't leave hold of the boat if you should be in a boat that gets upset, if you cannot swim. The boat usually floats.

10. Don't throw up your arms if you fall into deep water and cannot swim. Keep your head up, and your heart up, your arms close by your side, and move your legs as though you were skipping, or running upstairs. While you keep your arms under water and do that, you CANNOT SINK.

11. Don't bathe where there are weeds unless you are a good swimmer and used to them. You can swim best over weeds on your back, and if a current always travel with it as much as possible.

12. Don't rush into the sea anywhere directly you arrive at the coast. The recognized bathing stations are the safest. If a small party is using a new place, a good plan is to take a clothes rope and let the best swimmer or bravest spirit put the end of the rope around him or her and explore the ground and currents.

13. Don't go out swimming alone in sea or river.

14. Don't think that because you can swim well at home in the local swimming pool, you can rush into the cold, moving sea, and feel at home. Choppy waves have been the death of many a freshwater swimmer. Others lose their lives because they rush into the sea and swim straight out. They tire themselves, and when they look round to the distant shore, and wind or waves are against them, they lose heart. Swim parallel with the shore.

15. Don't forget you are not in any more danger of drowning with your clothes on than with them off. They hamper swimming, it is true, but do not otherwise increase the peril.

16. Don't see a person drown without doing something to try and save him. A clothes line, prop, wooden pail, a board. If they are near take your coat off, catch hold of the sleeve, and throw it out to him (if you cannot swim). If on the shore and there is a party, catch hold of hands and let the tallest wade out, the others following.

17. Don't be afraid to give a swimmer a rest if he has a touch of cramp; he can be assisted in two ways: one, by resting his hands on your shoulders and you swimming the breast stroke, he lying on his back; or by allowing him to rest his two hands on your hips, you both swim breast stroke.

18. Don't allow any one to drown you. If they catch you by the wrists, raise them and bring them down sharply, turning them outwards; this breaks their hold at once. If caught hold of round the neck, place your left hand round their waist and put your right hand on their chin and push hard. They will release their hold.

19. Don't be afraid to render help to a drowning person. Catch them from behind and hold them by the arms. Swim on your back and pull them along, they will also be on their back.

Boy Scout Notes

The Boy Scouts of the various troops located in this district left Rock Springs early on the morning of July 10 enroute to the scene of their annual outing at beautiful Newfork Lake.

Officials in charge of the party were:

J. I. Williams, Director.

Hans Madsen, Swimming and Safety.

Frank Rosendale, Instructor in Leather Craft.

Chester Roberts, Athletic Director.

Mrs. Hans Madsen, Cook.

Scouts accompanying the caravan and the towns from which they hail are shown below:

ROCK SPRINGS: Lloyd Ward, George Morgan, Carlton Wilkens, Warren Wilkens, Richard Mills, Alma Mills, Jr., Alfred McCurtain, Edwin Parr, Claude Sherman, Kendall Minnick, LeRoy Mason, Gordon Weir, Clayton Thobro, William Wonnacott, Grant Levitt, John Hudak, Matt Steffensen, Frank Crocker, Albert Stevenson, William McMillan, Keith McMahon, Matt Wilde, Morgan Roberts, George Copyak, Kenneth Blackledge, Tony Sulenta, William Strannigan, Archie Armstrong.

WINTON: Bert Gunther, Joe Aguilar, Lloyd Kaul, Tony Rudelich, James Thomas, Robert Henderson,

Raymond Cuthbertson, Joe Rudelich, Hugh Gregory, Ben Dona, Russ Slaughter.

SUPERIOR: Alfred Leslie, James McLeod, Tommy Miller.

Undoubtedly, the fine time they enjoyed will be fully chronicled in a later issue.

Boy Scout Deeds of Valor

At the 22nd Annual Meeting of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, held recently in New York, the report of the National Court of Honor (Dan Beard, National Scout Commissioner) was presented, showing that for the year past 29 Gold Medals and 71 Certificates for Heroism had been awarded to Boy Scouts for deeds of bravery in saving human lives.

Boy Scout Activities

Scouting continues to go forward notwithstanding disheartening and discouraging conditions and difficulties it, along with other organizations, has had to contend with. There were of record for some period of 1931 over 1,266,000 Scouts of all kinds, while, at the close of the year mentioned, 889,550 individuals were registered, this being a gain of 32,848 over the year preceding. The 889,550 includes Land Scouts, Sea Scouts, Lone Scouts and Cubs organized into nearly thirty thousand units, an increase over 1930 of 1,335.

Boy Scouts Receive Gift of $250,000

A gift of $250,000 to establish and endow a school for Boy Scout Leaders was recently made by Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff as a memorial to her son, the late Mortimer L. Schiff, who was connected with the Kuhn-Loeb banking interests in New York, and was a former president of the Boy Scouts organization.

Just a Boy

Get to understand the lad,
He's not eager to be bad;
If the right he always knew,
He would be as old as you.

Were he now exceeding wise,
He'd be just about your size;
When he does things that annoy,
Don't forget, he's just a boy.

Could he know and understand,
He would need no guiding hand;
But he's young and hasn't learned
How life's corners must be turned.

Doesn't know from day to day
There is more in life than play;
More to face than selfish joy—
Don't forget he's just a boy.

Being just a boy, he'll do
Much you will not want him to;
He'll be careless of his ways,
Have his disobedient days.

Willful, wild and headstrong, too,
He doesn't know just what to do;
Things of value he'll destroy,
But reflect, he's just a boy.

Just a boy who needs a friend,
Patient, kindly to the end;
Needs a father who will show
Him the things he wants to know

Take him with you when you walk,
Listen when he wants to talk;
His companionship enjoy—
Don't forget he's just a boy.

—Author Unknown.

Ham — "Say, Lim, I heard a new one on the man trip dis mawnin! Why am a hard boiled cap like a army cook? You oughta know somethin' about army cooks.

Lim—"I dunno unless it am becoze dey bof am hard."

Ham—"Nope. Bof of dem are Bean Savers."

Lim—"Oh! yea! If you am so smart, what am de difference between a hard boiled shoe an' a bucket o' paint?"

Ham—"No savvy."

Lim—"Well. De one 'saves de surface' and de oder saves everything even yo' corns."

A MIRACLE MAN

A total eclipse of the sun was expected the following day, and, in order to have a bit of fun with the colored gardener, the Professor said: "Sam, if you will watch your chickens tomorrow morning, you will find that they will all go to roost at 11 o'clock."

Sam was skeptical, but he watched and, much to his amazement, the thing happened as predicted, so Sam sought out the Professor and said:

"How long ago did you all know dem chickens would go to roost?"

"About a year ago," said the Professor with a smile.

"Well, if dat don't beat all! Why, Professor, a year ago dem darn chickens wasn't even hatched yet."

OBLIGING

"I hear you advertised for a wife. Any replies?"

"Yes. Hundreds."

"Good! What did they say?"

"They all said: 'You can have mine'."

Our Little Folks

A New Card Trick to Bewilder Your Audience

A deck of playing cards is always a fertile source of magic for the home conjurer.

For this trick the magician uses six cards, three each of the same color and denomination, say, three aces of hearts and three aces of spades. The six cards are placed in a row on the table, black and red alternating. The conjurer then asks his spectators to imagine that the six cards are three black and three red men standing in a row on the bank of a river. He next asks if anyone knows how to get the six men from one side of the stream to the other without leaving more black men than red men on either side at one time. The boat in which the men are carried across holds only two men at a time and one of them always must row the boat back. However, if necessary, two men may return. When everyone fails to find the solution, the conjurer then shows how the trick is performed as follows:

One black and one red man go. The red man comes back. Two black men go. One black comes back and two red men go. One red and one black man return and two red men go. One black man comes back. Two black men go and one red man returns and then the two remaining men, one black and one red, go.

A Puzzle in Figures

1	x 9	Plus 2	equals	11
12	x 9	Plus 3	equals	111
123	x 9	Plus 4	equals	1111
1234	x 9	Plus 5	equals	11111
12345	x 9	Plus 6	equals	111111
123456	x 9	Plus 7	equals	1111111
1234567	x 9	Plus 8	equals	11111111
12345678	x 9	Plus 9	equals	111111111
123456789	x 9	Plus 10	equals	1111111111

Here's a Trick to Baffle Anyone

This simple trick usually baffles everyone who tries it for the first time. There is a catch in it which the victim usually fails to discover.

Run a piece of string through a ring and then tie the ends of the cord together. Now challenge any of your friends to take the ring off the string without in any way disturbing the loop.

When everyone has failed to do as you requested you merely lift the ring off the string. Thus, the ring is taken off the string without untying or cutting it.

Will He Carry on What You Have Started?

What is a boy?

He is the person who is going to carry on what you have started.

He is to sit where you are sitting and attend to those things you think are so important when you are gone.

You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends on him.

Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them.

He is going to sit at your desk in the Senate and occupy your place on the Supreme Bench.

He will assume control of your cities, states, and nation.

He is going to move in and take over your prisons, churches, schools, universities, and corporations.

All your work is going to be judged and praised or condemned by him.

Your reputation and your future are in his hands.

All your work is for him, and the fate of the nation and of humanity is in his hands.

So it might be as well to pay him some attention.

—*San Francisco Examiner.*

A Japanese School Boys' Contribution on the Tropical Banana

"The banana are great remarkable fruit. He are constructed in the same architectural style as sausage, difference being skin of sausage are habitually consumed, while it is not advisable to eat wrapping of banana.

"The banana are held aloft while consuming; sausage are usually left in reclining position. Sausage depend for creation on human being or stuffing machine while banana are Pristine Product of honorable Mother Nature. In case of sausage both conclusions are attached to other sausage, banana on other hands are attached on one end to stem and opposite termination entirely loose. Finally, banana are strictly of vegetable kingdom while affiliation of sausage often undecided."

Still They Come

Louis XVI was gelatined during the French Revolution.

When you breathe your inspire. When you do not breathe you expire.

* * *

The Tower of Babel was the place where Solomon kept his wives.

* * *

Ambiguity means having two wives living at the same time.

* * *

The left lung is smaller than the right one because the soul is located near there.

* * *

A connoisseur is a person who stands outside a picture palace.

* * *

The father of the famous Black Prince was Old King Cole.

* * *

A myth is a female moth.

* * *

The artichoke was an ancient instrument of torture.

* * *

A metaphor is a thing you shout through.

* * *

Everybody needs a holiday from one year's end to another.

* * *

The earth makes a resolution every twenty-four hours.

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News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Morgan F. Roberts has returned from Portland, Oregon, where he attended the W. O. W. annual convention.

Joe Tyan is recovering from a recent operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crofts, and son Clyde, are spending their vacation in southern California.

Miss Ellen Johnson, of Salida, Kansas, visited here with her sister, Mrs. Carl J. Carlson of the Barracks.

Clarence Johnson and family spent the Fourth of July with Mr. Johnson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Johnson, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Joe Frank, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wood, is at Fort Douglas, Utah, where he is attending the Citizens' Military Training Camp.

Charles Gregory and family are spending their vacation in Jackson's Hole and the Yellowstone National Park.

Kenneth Darling and family spent the Fourth of July in Ogden, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. James V. Macdonald are spending their vacation in southern California.

Miss Mae Armstrong is recovering from a minor operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Grover Martin is ill and is confined to his home on Ridge Avenue.

Doctor and Mrs. H. J. Arbogast have returned from a visit with relatives in southern Colorado.

Angus Hatt and family are visiting with relatives in Vernal, Utah.

Mrs. George N. Darling was called to LaGrande, Oregon, on account of the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. Ben Madill.

Emil Berquist and family and James Pryde and family are spending their vacation at Jackson's Hole.

C. E. Moffitt and daughter, Irene, are visiting with relatives in Green River.

William Bean, and family, visited with relatives in Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Armstrong visited with friends in Kemmerer on Sunday, July 10.

Thomas Butler, Jr., has returned from Los Angeles, Calif., where he has been attending school the past year.

Gavin B. Young and family are visiting with relatives in Lander.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Crofts have returned from a vacation spent in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Edward Brooks has gone to Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, where he will remain some time for the benefit of his health.

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Hanna

The Misses Hazel Jones and Elizabeth Crawford, who are in Nurses Training at the Presbyterian Hospital in Denver, spent a three weeks' vacation here with their parents.

Dr. Charles Stebner is in charge of the Dental Office of Dr. Ebinger while he is away on vacation.

The members of the Hanna Epworth League were the guests of the Rawlins Epworth League at a picnic at Fort Steel on June 24.

Mrs. J. W. Jones is visiting relatives in Colorado.

Miss Mabel Norris visited with her aunt, Mrs. Folley, in Denver, for a few weeks.

Mrs. Charles Mellor was called to Salt Lake City by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Angwin, who underwent an operation. Mrs. Angwin is getting along nicely now.

Miss Annie Meekin and Mrs. Ben Cook met with an automobile accident when the car they were driving collided with another car on the highway while on their way to Rawlins. Mrs. Cook was only slightly bruised. Miss Meekin, who was quite badly injured about the face having a broken jaw, is getting along nicely at the Hanna Hospital.

Mrs. E. S. Shroeder of Mandan, South Dakota, is visiting here with her mother, Mrs. Joseph Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones motored to Ogallala, Nebr., for the 4th, and Mrs. W. K. Burford and daughter returned with them to visit here with her mother, Mrs. Agnes Raite.

Misses Hilda and Fannie Malmberg of Los Angeles, California, are visiting their mother, Mrs. Alfred Pollari.

Eugene Corrigan, Jr., small son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Corrigan, Los Angeles, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Alfred Pollari.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Jones are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby daughter born July 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Denny and family are visiting here with Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly.

Mr. I. Sherratt is a patient at the Hanna Hospital, having

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undergone an operation for appendicitis and is getting along nicely.

Mrs. John Crombie, of Hanna, nee Miss Blanche C. Whitehead, of Stockett, Montana, who was a June bride, the wedding taking place at the Methodist parsonage in Stockett. Attendants were Miss Donna Whitehead, sister of the bride, and James E. Attryde, of Hanna, nephew of the groom. Members of the immediate families were present. Those from Hanna were Mrs. Mary Crombie, mother of the groom, a sister, Mrs. Ed. Attryde, Miss Ruth Lippincott and James E. Attryde.

Mr. and Mrs. Crombie are making their home in Hanna where Mr. Crombie is one of our popular barbers.

Of interest to Hanna people is the marriage of Miss Alice Christensen, of Hanna, and Clifford Osberg, of Evanston, who were married in Salt Lake City on June 23. Miss Christensen has been teaching in the Evanston School for the past few years.

Mrs. Sarah Hudson and son, Thomas Hudson, left for Rochester, Minnesota, on July 11, where Mrs. Hudson will consult Mayo Brothers as to her health. She has been ailing for some time.

Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Wilson and babies and Mrs. Forth and daughter, Peggy, motored to Kayce and Buffalo, Wyoming, for a few days' visit with relatives.

Miss Barbara Burk of Elk Mountain is the guest of Miss Margaret Dexter.

Winton

P. A. Courtney and family have left Winton to go to Powell, Wyoming, where they will locate.

A farewell party was given to Mr. James Kitching, who has gone to England to visit with his parents. His banjo solos will be missed at all local entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. Raino Matson and son have returned from a two weeks' vacation in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ruiz are the proud parents of a baby son, born on July 4, 1932.

Mrs. Katherine Warinner and Mrs. Helen Anderson are visiting with relatives in Gebo, Wyoming.

Mrs. Bob Wilson and daughters have gone to Clinton, Indiana, for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. John Baird is enjoying a vacation in Colorado.

A baby son was born to Mrs. John Diehl at the home of her parents. Mother and baby are doing fine.

Jack Lavelle, who has been in the hospital for some time is recovering at this writing.

William S. Hall is spending his vacation in California.

Marie and Marguerite Burnell of Gebo, Wyoming, are visiting at the Dodds' home.

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Evan Reese, Jr., entertained a number of little friends at a birthday party, games were played and a delightful lunch was served, "good time had by all".

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Stockich are the proud parents of a baby daughter born July 3, 1932.

Mrs. A. L. Hansen and daughter are visiting relatives in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Marlin Hall are spending a month in Indiana.

Miss Mary Foster is attending the summer session of the University of Wyoming.

Mr. Eli Korich is a patient at the hospital in Rock Springs.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hensley are the proud parents of a baby girl born at their home, June 24.

Mrs. James Sellers and Mrs. Jack Rafferty were Sweetwater visitors recently.

Mrs. William Telck was a Pinedale visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Rahm.

Mrs. R. Garner and children, of Ogden, Utah, visited at the D. Baxter home this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rafferty are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a baby boy born July 3rd at the Wyoming General Hospital, Rock Springs.

Mrs. J. Renter and son are visiting at the home of Mrs. Renter's parents in Higbee, Missouri.

Mrs. Neil Thompson is visiting relatives and friends at Ft. Madison, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley and son and Misses Verna Vollack and Margaret Kelley are enjoying a vacation in the North Country.

Mrs. Joe Mitchelson, who has been very ill at her home, has been removed to the Wyoming General Hospital.

Miss Pansy Martin, of Craig, Colorado, is visiting with her mother, Mrs. William Martin, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gilpin are now occupying the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. George Porter, who are now in Washington.

Many of the Reliance people spent the 4th of July in Pinedale, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Rogers and daughter, Beverly Ann, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Jane Robertson after having visited in California.

Misses Blanche Snyder and Edna Mattonen, of Omaha, are visiting with their parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Harrigan and family have returned home after a month's visit in Nevada and California.

Miss Ruth Parks, of Evanston, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fearn here.

Tono

At an afternoon ceremony at St. Mary's Parish on June 12, Miss Pearl Mardicott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott, of Tono, became the bride of Mr. Lawrence Dorsey, son of Mrs. J. M. Dorsey, of Ellensburg, the Rev. Father Michael Murphy officiating. Miss Rebecca Puckett was bridesmaid and Robert Dorsey acted as best man. After July 1 they will be home to their many friends in Ellensburg, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hall entertained in honor of their son David's birthday, Friday, June 17. The afternoon was spent in playing games after which a lovely luncheon was served. Tono seventh and eighth grade students were present, and the honor guest received many beautiful remembrances of the occasion.

Jack Holmes of Bremerton and Jimmie Monaghan of Renton visited with friends here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stahlberg and daughters (of Longview) spent a few days with Mrs. Stahlberg's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hann.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friend and son (Byrd) and Mrs. John Rohertson, of Hannaford Valley, were called to Tacoma on account of the serious illness of Mr. John Friend.

Mrs. Edith Broncushio and daughter, Gloria, and Mrs. Edith Ferris and Mr. William Turnbull, of Tacoma, visited with Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott. Mrs. Ferris and Mrs. Mardicott are sisters.

Mr. William Nicholson, principal of the Tono School, and Mr. George Galkwoski, of Olympia Schools, are attending the University of Washington this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Waterhouse, of Centralia, spent a few days with their daughter, Mrs. E. C. Way and family.

Miss Kate Peterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Peterson, was in Seattle visiting with Miss Emcelia Baxter for a couple of weeks.

Reading from left to right: Alma Delta Stahlburg and Mary Caroline Stahlburg, of Longview, Washington, and Mary Lee Staggs and Billie Staggs, of Chehalis, Washington, grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. William Hann, Tono.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Burton had the misfortune of losing their home at Tono early Sunday morning June 19, by fire of unknown origin. Mr. Burton is in the Centralia hospital convalescing after a serious accident at his mine near Tenino.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Price and son, Jimmie, of Seattle, visited with Mrs. Price's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Patterson.

Mrs. Don Masterson and daughter, Grand Mound, visited with her sister, Mrs. John Porich and family.

Lyle Davis recently received word of the death of his mother at Montpelier, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Piest and three children, of Tacoma, are visiting with the latter's sister, Mrs. George Clark, and family.

Tommie Warren is the owner of a Ford coupe presented to him by his parents.

Elizabeth Peterson, Junior High School teacher at Everett, came home and will visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peterson, for a few weeks. She will return to Everett next fall and resume her duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Raulst and family and Mr. and Mrs. Al De Wilde spent a couple of weeks visiting with relatives and friends in Cumberland and Black Diamond, Washington.

Robert Clark spent a couple of weeks at Renton, Issaquah, and Seattle, visiting with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Peterson and son, John Jacob, motored to Quinault, where they spent a few days camping and fishing.

Carrol Friend and Bennie Peterson, who were students at the Washington State College at Pullman, Washington, returned home and expect to spend the summer with their parents. Both boys are planning on returning to college next fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dowell and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dowell and sons motored to American Lake, where they visited with friends. While there they were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Paul.

Howard Messinger, of Seattle, visited with his father, Mr. M. H. Messinger and family.

Alys and Rugh Davis, daughters of Mrs. Dan Davis, of Centralia, visited for a couple of days with Mr. and Mrs. Dave Davis, their uncle and aunt.

Mrs. J. D. Behrens and Carrie Behrens of Centralia visited with Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sayce and family spent Decoration Day visiting with relatives in Montesano and Aberdeen.

Donald Weston, Tom Davis and Rufus Weston, Seattle, spent a couple of days visiting with Arthur Pontin. While here they were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pontin.

Mrs. Frances Flani and son Ernest and daughter Margaret, and Mrs. Leona Schuck, of Olympia, and Mrs. Sam Flora of Portland, Oregon, were in Tono renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tamblyn and daughter Shirley motored to Walla Walla, where they visited with relatives and friends.

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Sylvia Maki and Violet Rizzi have taken up nurses training at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Wallace Richardson and daughters, Mary and Betty, left for Washington, D. C., recently to visit relatives and friends. They will join Mr. Richardson later in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. White left for Denver recently, where they expect to make their home.

Mike Robinson and Harold Hamer left Friday, June 17, for a visit in Des Moines, Iowa.

Fred Skerbinc has been appointed Scoutmaster for Troop No. 164 to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of L. D. Telk.

Franklin Gates and Reino Korhonen arrived home Wednesday, June 22, from Los Angeles, California, where they have been students at a University for the past year.

Miss Ludia Maki is home from Big Piney, where she has been teaching school for the past year.

Mrs. Harry Hein and daughter, Olga, left for Jackson, Sunday, June 19, to join Mr. Hein who is employed there.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Scott are enjoying a visit from the family of Mr. Scott's brother, K. M. Scott of Chicago.

Leo Arnoldi, Jr. and Guido Franck have just returned from Laramie, where they have been attending the University.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Sharp have just returned from a pleasant vacation spent in Oklahoma visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith have just returned from Denton, Texas, where they visited Mrs. Smith's parents.

Mrs. C. G. Scott and daughter, Dorothy, are visiting Mrs. Scott's sister in Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hicks and son, Milton, returned recently from Lava Hot Springs and Salt Lake City, where they spent their vacation.

F. V. Hicks and son, Sherman, spent the Fourth of July in South Pass and Atlantic City. They were accompanied by William Wilkes and son, Raymond.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Floretta are the parents of a baby boy born June 28 in the Wyoming General Hospital.

The Office Broom

The Jefferis family recently returned from a vacation spent in Missouri. While in the rural district near the old home, young Edmund made his "solo" on horseback, fully attired in chaps, 5-gallon hat and trimmings.

The Bennett Outsens "vacated" at the old stamping grounds, near Topeka, Kansas.

Charley Swann and wife spent two weeks in and around Colorado Springs, their former home.

REJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS

"The last thing you sent in was good," said the editor. "We all enjoyed reading it very much."

"Well, in that case," said the youthful poet, "I take back what I said in the letter I wrote you yesterday about my determination never to send you any of my work again."

The editor slowly shook his head. "Don't do that," he murmured; "why, that letter is what I referred to."

"Safety Tom" Gibson spent several weeks in St. Louis and it's a safe bet he witnessed several big league ball games and did his share of the rooting.

"Ning" Williams visited the old home at Golden, Colo., early part of July. It's a mystery, of course, how he could spare the time from the golf links on such a menial thing as a vacation.

The Jack Fosters drove back to Indiana for their summer outing.

OH YEAH?

A golf professional, hired by a big department store to give golf lessons, was approached by two women. "Do you wish to learn to play golf, madam?" he asked one.

"Oh, no," she said; "it's my friend who wants to learn. I learned yesterday."

At the recent semi-annual convention of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute in Salt Lake City, Ray Knill was elected as Director from the sovereign State of Wyoming.

The M. E. Kelly family (Engineering Department) drove to Montana and spent an enjoyable ten days in that section of the country.

Young wife: "Oh, Tom, it's just about a year since our honeymoon, when we spent that glorious day on the sands. I wonder how we'll spend the first anniversary?"

Tom (gloomily): "On the rocks."

A six-pound baby girl arrived at the Knill home in Wardell Court July 12. "Mike" says she is a "sorority girl" and will, undoubtedly, keep her two sisters busy for some time to come.

Frank Lebar, who carries a Company Scholarship at the School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, is home for the summer vacation. He has still a year to go. Tommy Turchan, another Rock Springs aspirant for mining honors at the same school, and who was formerly employed at the Bakery and Filling Station, is also at home for several months.

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